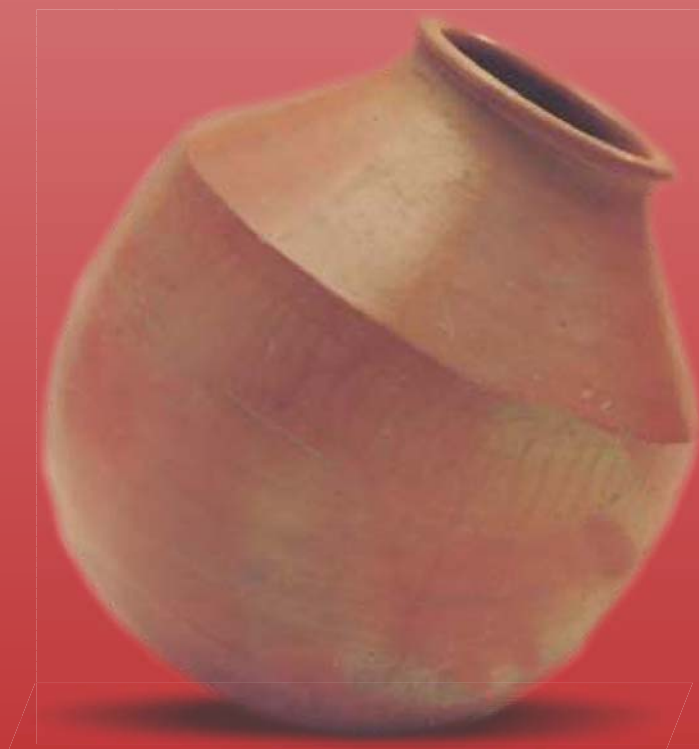


वाद्य-संरक्षणा



Sangeet Natak Akademi
Museum of Performing Arts
Gallery of Musical Instruments





Sangeet Natak Akademi
Museum of Performing Arts
Gallery of Musical Instruments



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA
RABINDRA BHAVAN, FEROZ SHAH ROAD, NEW DELHI 110 001
Tel: 2338 7246, 2338 7248, 2338 2495
Fax: 91-11-2338 2659. Gram: NATAKADEMI
E-mail: mail@sangeetnatak.gov.in
Website: <http://www.sangeetnatak.gov.in>



Emperor Samudragupta (circa 4th century). Depicted in one of his seals playing a string instrument. His title carved on it characterizes him as "a person who crossed the ocean of music".

A Glimpse of the Collection

Over the past fifty-odd years, Sangeet Natak Akademi has acquired a large number of musical instruments, masks, puppets, headgears and other artefacts of archival interest. Its gallery of musical instruments was inaugurated by violinist Yehudi Menuhin in 1964. A major exhibition of about four hundred instruments was mounted in 1968. Since that time, a number of exhibitions of musical instruments, masks and puppets from the collection have been held in India and other countries, including Italy (Rome), Russia (Moscow), Greece (Athens), Egypt (Alexandria), Spain, South Korea, etc. With about two thousand musical instruments, masks, puppets and headgears, Sangeet Natak Akademi's collection is perhaps the largest of its kind in India.

The permanent galleries of musical instruments and masks display a wide range of artefacts from different regions of the country, representing varied traditions of performing arts. Though not exhaustive, the instruments on display represent the four-fold classification followed in India since ancient times, namely, tata vadya (chordophones), sushira vadya (aerophones), ghana vadya (idiophones), and avanaddha vadya (membranophones). The two new galleries of masks, displaying about a hundred objects are a recent addition to the existing facilities.

In its effort to preserve and promote the art of instrument-making, the Akademi has honoured eminent instruments-makers with its Awards in recent years. Training programmes in instrument-making under master craftsmen have also been undertaken in Rajasthan, and in Kolkata, to encourage young artisans to continue to work in their hereditary occupations.

We hope our refurbished galleries and their exhibits will help in disseminating information about the development of music and other traditions of performing arts of India and generate fresh interest in these arts.

Secretary
Sangeet Natak Akademi
New Delhi

ALGOJA: Aerophone
RAJASTHAN

A set of two equal sized bamboo, beaked flutes. Five finger holes and a fipple hole on each flute. Both the flutes are blown simultaneously by the player. Used by 'Meo' community of Alwar, Rajasthan as an accompaniment to their folk and tribal songs.

APANG: Chordophone
RAJASTHAN

A wooden shaft, bolted with a hollow metal cylindrical resonator at one end. The resonator is open on top and covered with skin at the bottom. Only one steel string. Held in one hand. Plucked with index finger. Used by village bards and mendicants.

BA-BANSI: Aerophone
WEST BENGAL

An about two feet long bamboo tube, with natural node on one side. Blowing hole near the closed end, and six finger holes. Held horizontally. Used in Nak-cheng-renie dance.

BAGHRA: Chordophone
ORISSA

A round earthen pitcher covered with parchment. A gut string is passed through skin. Painted with traditional motifs. Used as an accompaniment to tribal songs.

BAGLIU: Chordophone
GUJARAT

A bamboo shaft with a notch at one end, is bolted with a hollow wooden cylindrical

resonator with a skin covered base. A single steel string plucked rhythmically by index finger or wooden plectrum. Used by mendicants for vocal accompaniment.

BAGLIU: Chordophone
GUJARAT

A monochord drone instrument. A bamboo shaft bolted with a hollow metal resonator, covered with skin at lower end. A single steel string tied to a wooden peg stretched and attached through the skin. Plucked rhythmically with bare finger or plectrum. Used by village bards of Gujarat.

BAKAK DING DONG:
Chordophone
WEST BENGAL

A bamboo tube with naturally closed ends. Thin bamboo skins are sliced off keeping both the ends intact. Two bamboo bridges are fitted under the strings to create the tension on the strings and are used for pitch adjustments. A thin bamboo square plate connects both the strings just above the sound hole. Played by sticks. Used in 'Nak-Cheng renie' dance of West Bengal.

BAMPATHYUT: Aerophone
SIKKIM

A bird shaped bamboo whistle, upper end open, and the lower end is closed by natural node. While playing, held in hand, the open end placed on the lower lip and blown.



Algoja, Rajasthan

BANAM: Chordophone
BIHAR

A monochord instrument of bowed variety of Tribal origin. String made of gut. Used by the Santhal tribe for accompaniment to songs. There are many varieties of Banam.

BANKIA: Aerophone
RAJASTHAN

A bronze trumpet made in two parts. 'Bugle' like tube and a saucer shaped bell with an integrated mouth piece. Used in processions, religious and social ceremonies in Rajasthan and neighbouring regions.

BANS: Aerophone
MADHYA PRADESH

A normal flute used by tribals, made of bamboo. Three finger and one blowing hole - held transversely by both hands. Decorated with colourful thread hangings. Produces a deep bass sound.

BANSURI: Aerophone
BIHAR

A bamboo tube with beak shaped blowing hole. Six finger holes and a fipple. Used in folk music and dances. Used by shepherd and cowherd communities of Bihar.

BANSURI: Aerophone
RAJASTHAN

Long wooden cylindrical tube with a break. The other end is open. There is a fipple made just after beak. Six finger holes at the other end in two sets, three each in one set. The flute

is played vertically down from one end.

BARGU: Aerophone
RAJASTHAN

A bronze trumpet made in two parts. 'S' shaped tube with a cup shaped bell and an integrated mouthpiece. Used by 'Sargara' community of Rajasthan.

BHAJAN TAMBURA:
Chordophone
TAMILNADU

A drone instrument, made of Jack wood. Hemispherical resonator, covered with wooden plank, long and narrow shaft ending in a peg box, two bridges and four steel strings. Decorated with celluloid strips. Strings are plucked and strummed by right hand fingers, used in devotional and traditional musical forms.

BHAJAN CHAKKALU:
Idiophone
ANDHRA PRADESH

A pair of wooden clappers, with square ends and open slits, in which thin brass plates are attached. Clapped together by one hand. Used for rhythmic accompaniment with devotional songs.

BHENR: Aerophone
BIHAR

Cylindrical trumpet made of copper. Used by 'Oraon' tribes of Bihar.



Bankia, Rajasthan



Bhajana Chakklu, Andhra Pradesh



Bhungal, Rajasthan



Bidi, Karnataka



Bortal, Assam

BHUANJ: Idiophone
ORISSA

A long, oval shaped gourd, loosely tied to the bamboo. A bent branch of tree is tied to the one end of the bamboo. One end of a thick cotton cord tied to the branch and other end is tied to the peg, inserted in the bamboo on the other end. A tribal instrument probably used in the narrative forms.

BHUNGAL: Aerophone
RAJASTHAN

A long straight trumpet of bronze, made in two parts. Bowl shaped opening and an integrated mouthpiece. Used in religious and social processions on occasions of weddings and festivals.

BIDI: Membranophone
KARNATAKA

A small deep clay bowl with skin covered face, tied with leather straps with the help of a hoop and holes. Slung from the neck, played with two thin sticks. Used in processions and religious ceremonies.

BINNOR: Aerophone
MADHYA PRADESH

Horn shaped trumpet made of bronze, has an integrated mouth piece with blowing hole. Used in religious ceremonies, processions and temple worship.

BLINGTHOP: Idiophone
SIKKIM

An elongated, oval shaped, flat plate of soft wood and a thin bamboo tube. Both are tied to

an iron loop, also used to hold the instrument, by left hand. While playing bamboo stick is struck rhythmically on the plate. Used in group dances of Sikkim.

BOM: Membranophone
MEGHALAYA

A single headed large kettle drum, chiselled out of soft wood. Wide mouth covered with thick hide tied with the help of leather straps. Played by two padded sticks. Usually used for making public announcements called "Pyrtta Shnong" and also used in dancing festivals of Meghalaya.

BORTAL: Idiophone
ASSAM

A pair of large size Cymbals, made of refined bronze metal. A huge ball shaped depression at the centre. Both the units are gripped separately and clapped. Used in various folk traditional forms of Assam.

BUDABUKKALU:
Membranophone
ANDHRA PRADESH

Skin covered hour glass shaped wooden shell of small size. Braced with cotton cord through wire hoops. Knotted cord tied at the waist. Used by mendicants, snake charmers, gypsies.

BUDUBUDUKAI:
Membranophone
TAMILNADU

A small skin covered hour glass shaped instrument made of brass. Two knotted strings strike the skin heads when

shaken vigorously. Used by 'Kudu Kuduppandi' — a wandering tribe of South India.

BURRAKATHA DAKKI:

Membranophone

ANDHRA PRADESH

A pitcher shaped brass vessel having short neck and round belly. The wider end covered with skin with the help of cotton cord through hoops and an iron ring. Suspended from neck, played by hands. Used by 'Burraakatha' balladeers.

BURRAKATHA

TAMBURA: Chordophone

ANDHRA PRADESH

Rounded belly, long neck, curved peg holder, all made of wood. Four strings - three of steel and one of brass. Main and secondary bridges. Decorated with inlay work. Struck with inward and outward movement of fingers. Used in traditional form - 'Burraakatha' along with a traditional drum called 'Burraakatha Dakki'.

CHAKARA: Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Skin covered resonator of coconut shell, lathe finished tubular body, three main strings made of horse hair, three sympathetic strings made of steel. Played with bow. Used in Folk and traditional music of Jammu and Kashmir.

CHAMPAKADHI DANDA:

Idiophone

ORISSA

A full length thin bamboo tube. Tassels of dried seeds tied around the body. When shaken

produces vigorous rattling sound. Used by tribal community of Orissa in group performances.

CHAMPAKADI DANDA:

Idiophone

ORISSA

A rattle used as a part of rhythmic accompaniment with a form of folk dancing called 'Jadur Nautch'.

CHANDRA PIRAI:

Membranophone

TAMILNADU

A crescent shaped iron rim is attached to a bent iron strip by a small iron rod. One face covered with skin. Bent part is tied on the forehead and played with two sticks, along with its pair called 'Surya Pirai'. Used in 'Mariamman' temples of village deities of South India.

CHANG: Membranophone

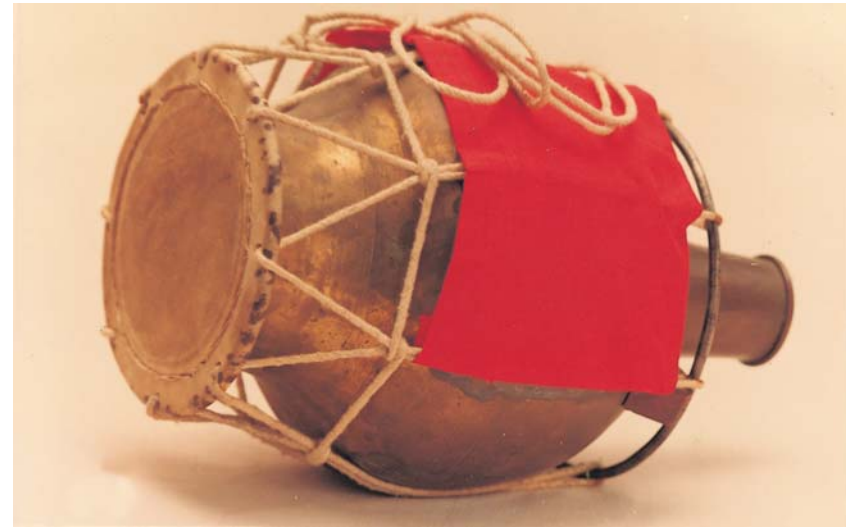
GUJARAT

Four pieces of bent wooden planks are joined and riveted for making a round wooden frame. One side covered with parchment. Beaten with two thin sticks. Associated with 'Holi' Festival and used also for rhythmic accompaniment with community singing and dancing.

CHANG: Membranophone

RAJASTHAN

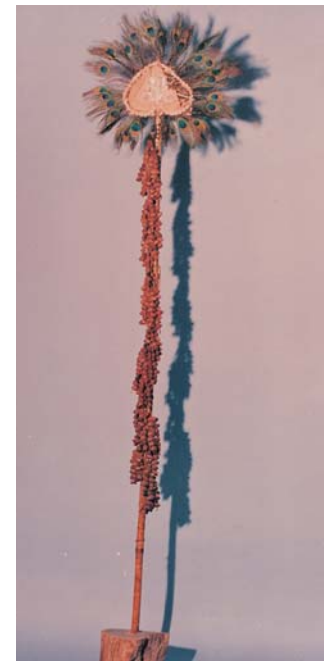
A large drum with a circular wooden frame covered with parchment on one side. Parchment is fixed on the frame with iron nails. Played by hands and occasionally by an



Burraakatha Dakki, Andhra Pradesh



Burraakatha Tambura, Andhra Pradesh



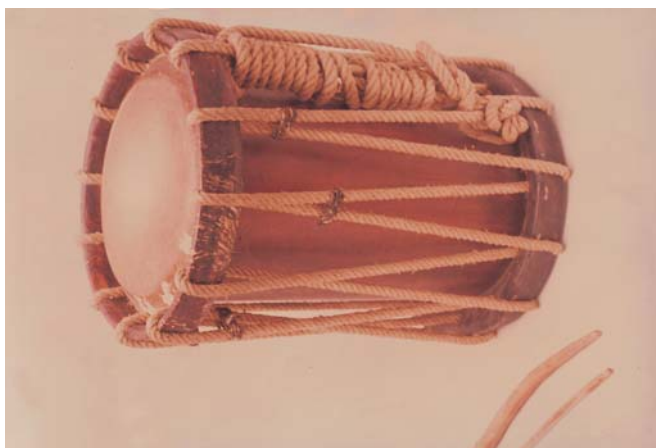
Champakadi Danda, Orissa



Chang, Rajasthan



Chempren, Tripura



Chenda, Kerala

additional stick hold between the fingers. This instrument is associated with the Holi festival and is also used for rhythmic accompaniment with community singing and dancing in Rajasthan.

CHANGU: Membranophone
ORISSA

An oval shaped frame constructed by joining four semi bent, wooden pieces. Covered by skin on one side. While playing it is suspended from the shoulder and played with two sticks. Used in folk and traditional music among 'Jaungs' of Jaipur district of Orissa.

CHATKULA: Idiophone
MADHYA PRADESH

A pair of wooden clappers, with up-raised handles and sockets for inserting fingers. Jingle bells tied at both the ends. Played by one hand, and clapped face to face. Used in devotional and traditional music.

CHATKULA: Idiophone
MADHYA PRADESH

Oval shaped small decorated brass clappers. Little outward bulge at centre with flat rim. Metal finger loops at centre. A small bunch of jingle bells attached to the rim and loops. Fingers are inserted through rings and both the faces are struck at each other. Used by tribals of Bastar region of Madhya Pradesh.

CHEMPRENG:
Chordophone
TRIPURA

Hollowed out of a single block of wood. A kind of fibrous leaf sheath of betel nut plant is fixed over the long cylindrical but flat front resonator. Contains three strings — one of cotton and two of steel, played by striking with a plectrum. Used by the 'Tripuri' tribes of Tripura for accompaniment with their group songs and dances.

CHENCHUKHARRA:
Aerophone
ANDHRA PRADESH

A hollow bamboo tube. Upper end blocked with node, lower end open. Single beating straw reed with six finger holes. Blown through the nozzle and used by 'Chenchu' tribes of Andhra Pradesh.

CHENDA: Membranophone
KERALA

A hollow cylindrical drum made of wood. Both faces covered with thick parchments and tied by thick movable leather loops. Slung from the waist, struck by two curved wooden sticks. An essential accompaniment for the Kathakali dance of Kerala, also used during temple rituals etc.

CHENDE: Membranophone
KARNATAKA

A wooden cylindrical drum with both the faces covered with skin. Tied with the help of iron hoops. Suspended from the neck and played with sticks. Used in 'Yakshagana'.

CHIKARA: Chordophone
RAJASTHAN

Arched resonator covered with skin, finger board and peg box made from a single block of wood. Three steel strings. A bird motif on top of the peg box. Played with a bow. Used by the 'Meo' community of Alwar district of Rajasthan for vocal accompaniment.

CHIKARA: Chordophone
MADHYA PRADESH

A bowed instrument of wood with skin covered resonator. Stem and peg box are hollowed out at the reverse; Three main twisted steel strings, played with a bow. Used by 'Pradhan' community for vocal accompaniment to songs and dance sequences.

CHIKARA: Chordophone
MADHYA PRADESH

A bowed instrument with a pear shaped parched resonator. Two main and seven sympathetic metal strings. Used by the tribals of Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring regions.

CHIMTA: Idiophone
PUNJAB

A long iron tong. Twelve sets of metal plates loosely attached to each blade. An iron ring fixed at the bend. Held in both hands, shaken rhythmically to produce jingling sound. Used in folk, traditional and devotional music in North India. Particularly in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

CHITTIKA:
Idiophone
KARNATAKA

A pair of round wooden clappers, with handle played by striking each other. Used by mendicants and devotional singers.

CHITTIKATALA:
Idiophone
KARNATAKA

A pair of wooden clappers with clashing surface. Jingle bells attached on outer ends. Clapped by one hand rhythmically. Used by devotional singers. Occasionally used in folk music.

CHONAKA:
Chordophone
MAHARASHTRA

A wooden cylindrical resonator, covered with skin on one side. A nylon string passes through the skin. The string is pulled to create required tension and plucked with a plectrum held in right hand. Mainly used for rhythmic accompaniment, also provides rudimentary melodic support.

DAGAR:
Membranophone
ASSAM

Sliced neck of an earthen pitcher, rim covered on one side with tortoise vellum. Loaded with black paste at the centre. Used for rhythmic accompaniment with Bihu songs. Popular in Kamrup and Mangaldoi areas of Assam.



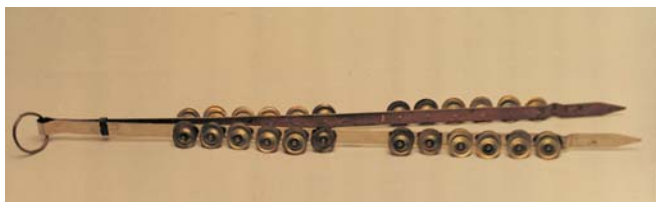
Chikara, Madhya Pradesh



Chittika, Karnataka



Chittikatala, Karnataka



Chimta, Punjab



Dama, Meghalaya



Damaru, Laddakh



Damaru, Laddakh

DAHARA: Idiophone
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A long iron rod, in which a number of iron rings are inserted. Shaken rhythmically. Used in Satirical songs i.e. 'Laddi Shah'. The instrument also known as 'Laddi Shah'.

DAKKI:
Membranophone
KARNATAKA

Hour glass shaped drum, skin heads on both sides with the help of bamboo hoops. Held by its middle part, one face struck by stick. Used by mendicants and folk singers. Also on traditional and ceremonial occasions.

DAMA:
Membranophone
MEGHALAYA

A cylindrical bifacial drum, made of soft wood. Both faces covered with skin, laced by red straps. Coloured with golden and red paints. Suspended from the neck horizontally and played by both hands. Used by tribes of hilly areas of Meghalaya.

DAMA:
Membranophone
TRIPURA

A large cylindrical drum of wood, tapering on right side. Both the faces are covered with skin stretched and fixed by means of leather braces. Hung around the neck, and played with both the hands. Used by tribals of Tripura.

DAMARAM:
Membranophone
TAMILNADU

A pair of equal sized conical drums, made of riveted iron sheets. Covered with skin. Beaten by two curved sticks. Used in temple processions etc. in Tamilnadu.

DAMARU:
Membranophone
LADDAKH

A small hour glass shaped wooden drum with both the faces covered with skin. A coloured silk cloth tied around the drum waist. Also attached are two knotted cords to strike the heads. Used by Lamas in religious ceremonies.

DAMARU:
Membranophone
LADDAKH

An hour-glass shaped drum made of human skull with skin covered faces. A coloured cloth, silk strips tied around the drum waist. Also attached are two knotted cords to strike the heads. Used by the Lamas in ritualistic dance.

DAMROO:
Membranophone
NORTH INDIA

An hour-glass shaped hollow brass shell covered with skin and tied with lacing cotton cords. Two cotton knots attached to strike the heads alternately when manipulated. Used by mendicants, snake charmers, gypsies and jugglers in their daily professional performances in local fairs in villages.

DAMROO: Membranophone
TAMILNADU

An hour glass shaped body made of brass. Faces covered with hide fastened by cotton cords. A knotted cotton cord attached on opposite ends on the bracing cord. Held by one hand, player makes the knots to strike drum heads. Used by 'Kudukuduppai Andi' of Tamilnadu.

DAMRU: Membranophone
BIHAR

An hour glass shaped shell of wood with hooped skin cover and knotted cotton cord. Held by the middle and shaken vigorously. Used by mendicants snake charmers, gypsies and jugglers.

DAMRU: Membranophone
GUJARAT

A wooden hour glass shaped shell with skin-covered heads, braced with cord through bamboo hoops. Knotted ends strike the heads when shaken. Used by mendicants.

DANDA: Idiophone
MADHYA PRADESH

A pair of wooden sticks of equal length with jingle bells on one end. Is an important instrument is 'Saila' Dance of the 'Gond Tribes' of Madhya Pradesh.

DANDIA: Idiophone
GUJARAT

Lathe finished, lacquer painted colourful wooden pair of sticks. Held in hands and struck together with the rhythm of the Ras dance of Gujarat.

DAS-KATHI: Idiophone
ORISSA

A pair of hard wood pieces held in right hand and clashed together in a skilled manner. Used in a folk form of Orissa know as 'Das Kathia'.

DAVANDI: Membranophone
TAMILNADU

Hour glass shaped small drum of brass. Hooped parchment is stretched over both the faces. Held in left hand and is struck by a thin wooden stick by right hand. Used in religious, auspicious occasions and temple services.

DEVALAI SANGU:
Aerophone
TAMILNADU

A conch shell with funnel shaped mouth piece of brass, fitted on the blowing end. An elaborate decorative piece of brass attached on the other end by means of wax. Used in 'Panchavadya' ensemble. Also used in religious, auspicious occasions in temples.

DENDUNG: Chordophone
ASSAM

The epidermis of a number of bamboo reeds are sliced and lifted off from the body. Keeping both the extreme ends intact. Reeds are tied with cotton cord. Played with thin bamboo sticks. Used for rhythmic accompaniment.

DHAK: Membranophone
WEST BENGAL

A bifacial huge drum made of wood. Two faces covered with cow skin. While playing slung



Davandi, Tamilnadu



Devalai Sangu, Tamilnadu



Dhana Koila, Orissa



Dhani Sarangi, Rajasthan

from one shoulder in tilted position. Only one face beaten with two curved sticks. Used in festivities specially on Durga Puja. Also called 'Jai Dhak'.

DHAMBARU:

Membranophone

ORISSA

Hour-glass-shaped membranophone with two skin-heads laced to the wooden shell by cotton rope. Two strings with knots on the ends are tied in the middle part. With rapid successive movement of the hand knots strike alternately on the heads. Used by mendicants, snake charmers etc. for their professional performances.

DHANA KOILA: Idiophone

ORISSA

This instrument consists of four separate parts, a round earthen pot painted with folk motifs, a winnowing tray, a bow and a wooden stick with jingle bells fixed at both ends. It is a composite instrument, able to produce simple drone and rhythmic rattling effects. The wider mouth of pot is covered with tray in inverted position. One end of bow is firmly attached on the tray, whereas other end is pressed under the right arm or leg of the player. String is plucked by right arm. Occasionally the rod is rubbed on the teeth on the arch of the bow. The pot acts as a resonator. Accompanies traditional narrative forms in Ganjam district of Orissa.

DHANI SARANGI:

Chordophone

RAJASTHAN

A bowed instrument scooped out of a single piece of wood. Skin covered trapezoid belly, rectangular finger board and a square peg box. Four main gut strings are tied to round big pegs whereas seventeen sympathetic steel strings tied to conical pegs on left wall of the main body. Played with a horse hair bow. Used by 'Jogi' community of Rajasthan.

DHOL: Membranophone

ASSAM

A barrel shaped drum hollowed out of single piece of wood. Right head is bigger and has higher pitch than left one. Both the faces are covered with Thin leather and tied with the help of 'Gajara' like Tabla and interlaced to the shell and the hoop at the other end by thin and dense leather strapping. It is slung horizontally from the neck. Played by stick and right hand fingers. Used in traditional and folk forms of Assam particularly in 'Bihu' festival. Also called a 'Bihu Dhol'.

DHOL: Membranophone

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A barrel shaped drum of brass. Skin stretched on both faces by means of a cotton cord tied through the hoops on both sides. Painted cotton loops inserted in the cords. Played with stick and hand. Used in Himachali folk and traditional music and dance sequences.

DHOL:

Membranophone
KERALA

A frame drum. Used for accompanying songs during festivals also used while making important public announcements.

DHOL:

Membranophone
ORISSA

Barrel shaped hollowed wooden body with skin covered faces. Left face has thick raw hide whereas right face has a thin skin for higher pitch. Slung from the neck, beaten with hand and stick. Used in folk dances and festivities.

DHOL:

Membranophone
WEST BENGAL

A barrel shaped bifacial drum made of wood. Both sides covered with parchment and laced by leather straps, through leather hoops at both ends. Right face is smaller than left face. Struck by two sticks of different shapes for producing various tonal and rhythmic patterns. A printed cotton cloth is wrapped around the body. Used in folk music and dance of West Bengal.

DHUDKI: Chordophone

ORISSA

A barrel shaped wooden resonator with skin covered face. One side kept open. A gut string is passed through skin and fixed under the parchment. While playing, resonator is pressed under left

arm and the string is pulled with the same hand fingers. Stretched string is plucked with a plectrum held in right hand. Used for rudimentary melodic and rhythmic support to the singer.

DHUMSA:

Membranophone
ORISSA

Vessel shaped skin covered hemispherical bowl made of riveted iron sheets. 'X' pattern bracing. Placed on the ground or hung around the neck, played with two sticks. Used in 'Seraikella Chhau' dance performance for rhythmic accompaniment.

DHUMSA:

Membranophone
WEST BENGAL

Huge cup shaped hollowed wooden body, covered with metal sheets. Drum face covered with thick hide and tied with leather bracing. Played with two sticks and used in 'Purulia Chhau' dance of West Bengal.

DILRUBA: Chordophone

NORTH INDIA

A fretted bowed instrument with a parched resonator and a flat finger board. Four main metal strings, twenty sympathetic strings and nineteen elliptical frets. Played with a horse hair bow. Used as a solo as well as an accompanying instrument in Northern Classical music. Also popularly used as an accompanying instrument to Gurubani.



Dilruba, North India



Dotara, Assam

DO-BANDI-BANSI:

Aerophone

ORISSA

A long bamboo tube. Two flutes are made on either side of the natural node, which is knocked-out and made blowing hole. Two fipple holes on both sides which have wax stopping. Movable palm stopper. Five finger holes on each flute. Held transversely and blown through the central blowing hole. Used by cowherd and folk musicians.

DOGALA:

Membranophone

GUJARAT

A pair of two hemispherical kettle drums of baked clay, covered with skin. Left one is bigger than right one. Played together either in sitting or standing position. Beaten with two wooden sticks. Used on social, religious and auspicious occasions.

DOLU:

Membranophone

KARNATAKA

Bifacial wooden cylindrical body. Faces covered with skin suspended from the neck, played with two sticks. Used in community group dancing and folk ensembles.

DOTARA:

Chordophone

ASSAM

A plucked instrument with Cylindrical wooden body. A lizard skin covered bowl shaped resonator, long neck, and a round peg box. Four strings, plucked by a plectrum with right hand whereas the

strings are stopped by left hand fingers. Used by the folk and traditional singers of 'Goalpara' and 'Kamroop' districts of Assam.

DRUM: Membranophone

KERALA

A cylindrical drum. Crudely shaped out of a log of tree trunk. Deer skins are stretched on the both heads held through big holes made at the edges of the skin covers and thin leather straps. The instrument is suspended horizontally with the help of a piece of coconut rope and played by both hands. Used by the 'Kurumba' tribes of Kerala in their group dance and music.

DUFF:

Membranophone

MAHARASHTRA

A wooden circular frame drum covered on one side with skin. Held in left hand and beaten with stick held in right hand. Used in folk and traditional music and dance, particularly in 'Pavada' and 'Sahiri' songs.

DUTTATREYA VEENA:

Chordophone

NORTH INDIA

An improvised composite instrument. A gourd resonator attached to a wide finger board. Geared pegs on a square framed peg box. Five main strings of steel and brass, five drone strings, twenty 'Swarmandala' steel strings. It is played in the same way as 'Sitar' is played with occasional strumming on the Swarmandala.

EDAKKA:

Membranophone
KERALA

An hour-glass-shaped two headed drum, slung from left shoulder. The right face is struck with a stick, while left hand is used for varying the tension of the parchment by pulling and releasing the cotton cord wound round the waist of the drum. Used as a part of instrumental ensemble, in the rituals conducted in the temples of Kerala. Also as an accompaniment to Kathakali and Mohiniattam classical dances.

EK-BANDI-BANSI:

Aerophone
ORISSA

A cylindrical bamboo tube with five finger holes. Blowing hole divided with wax. Held with both hands, blown through the embouchure. Used by graziers of Orissa.

EKKALAM: Aerophone
TAMILNADU

A brass tube with a saucer shaped opening and an integrated mouth rest. Three bulging rings surround the tube. Used in temple music, processions etc.

EKTARA:

Chordophone
KASHMIR

A bamboo piece inserted through a gourd covered with a skin. Contains a single steel string stretched over the bamboo stick and tied to a wooden tuning peg at the upper end of the stick. Plucked

rhythmically by right hand index finger. Used by singers of Kashmir and neighbouring regions as a drone instrument.

EKTARA:

Chordophone
MAHARASHTRA

A bamboo is inserted through the centre of gourd, upper side of the gourd sliced out and covered with skin. A single steel string. Plucked with finger or plectrum. Used by traditional folk singers in Maharashtra as a drone instrument.

ESRAJ:

Chordophone
WEST BENGAL

A medium sized bowed instrument. Resonator and finger board with peg box made separately and later on joint together. Entire body made of wood, resonator covered with goat skin. Four main strings, 15 sympathetic strings and nineteen frets. Played with a horse hair bow. Used in North Indian classical concerts as a solo instrument. Also a popular accompanying instrument of Rabindra Sangeet.

GABGUBI: Chordophone
BIHAR

Skin covered barrel shaped resonator of tin. Hole on one face. A cotton string passed through the parchment and fixed. Resonator pressed under the left arm, string is pulled by same hand and plucked by right hand. Used by 'Baul' singers and folk singers.



Ek-Bandi-Bansuri, Orissa



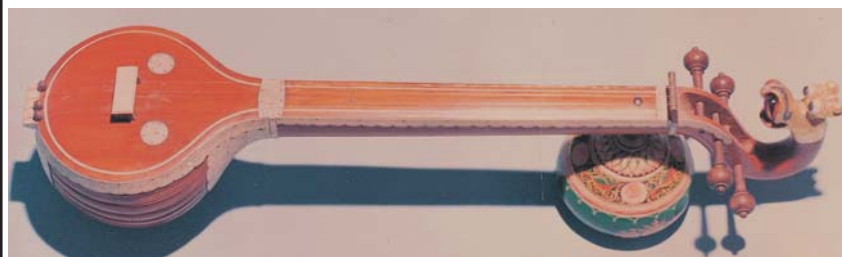
Duttatreya Veena, North India



Ektara, Maharashtra



Esraj, West Bengal



Gettu Vadyam, Tamilnadu



Ghatam, Tamilnadu



Ghera, Rajasthan



Ghumat, Goa

GETTU VADYAM:

Chordophone

TAMILNADU

An instrument with round wooden resonator, long neck and bent peg box ending with a lion motif. Also contains an extra resonator. Strings four in number, made of steel, are struck with a bamboo blade and stopped by another blade, used as a drone cum rhythmic accompaniment. A rare instrument.

GHANTA: Idiophone

TAMILNADU

A bell made of brass, iron clapper is suspended inside the bell. It is suspended from the ceiling of the foyer through iron chain. It is an important item of worship in the temple. Played by swinging clapper. Used in temples.

GHATAM: Idiophone

TAMILNADU

A pitcher shaped pot made of baked clay with a large belly. Mouth is left uncovered. Beaten with fingers, palms, fists and nails of both the hands on various parts of the pot, to get wide variety of sounds and tones. Used in South Indian classical concerts with Mridangam and Khanjeera.

GHERA:

Membranophone

RAJASTHAN

An octagonal frame drum. Face covered with skin. Played with a padded stick. Used by folk musicians of Rajasthan in group singing. Associated with the Holi festival.

GHUMAT: Membranophone

GOA

A baked earthen pitcher, covered at wider end with lizard skin and upper side open. When played, slung from the shoulder and beaten with fingers of the both hands. Used in folk and traditional musical ensembles of Goa.

GHUMERA:

Membranophone

ORISSA

A pitcher shaped pot with long neck, bulged belly and skin covered wide opening. Body made of clay, tied vertically around the waist and played by both hands. Used in a folk dance form 'Ghumera-Nautcha' by 'Ghumra' community of Orissa. Painted with folk motifs.

GHURARIA: Idiophone

RAJASTHAN

A variety of Jews harp. A small bamboo piece with a thin tongue sliced off at the middle, making the entire body a resonator. A thin cotton cord with jingle bells tied at the upper end, and the split lower end is again tied with cotton thread so that the centre tongue can vibrate freely in between. Pressed between the teeth, the string is plucked by fingers. Used in folk dance and music of Western Rajasthan.

GILLUGILLUPA: Idiophone

TAMILNADU

Two metal cones, welded together at the rim to make a hollow chamber. A number of small metal pallets are filled

inside, shaken vigorously. Used in folk music and dance of Tamilnadu.

GINI:

Idiophone

ORISSA

Two small metal disks of brass with a slight bulge in the centre. Units are struck face to face. Used in Kirtan and other devotional songs. A type of manjira.

GINTONG:

Chordophone

ASSAM

A bamboo tube with natural node intact on one end and open at the other. Thin string like epidermis of the bamboo is sliced off from the body keeping both the ends intact. Two bamboo bridges to create tension on the strings. A thin bamboo connector connects both the strings just above the sound hole made at the centre of the bamboo. Used by the tribals of Assam.

GOICHEI:

Aerophone

MANIPUR

Made out of a natural buffalo horn. No mouth piece but the blowing hole is made by chopping off the tip of the horn. Used in group dances. Ceremonial and religious occasions.

GOPI JANTAR:

Chordophone

ORISSA

Cylindrical wooden resonator with base covered with skin, attached to a split bamboo. A

single steel string plucked rhythmically by index finger. Used by 'Bauls' and mendicants of Orissa and neighbouring regions as a drone instrument. The split bamboo is manipulated to produce variations in tone.

GOTTU VADYAM:

Chordophone

TAMILNADU

A plucked instrument without frets. Resonator and finger board made of jack wood. Five main strings, two of coiled copper and three steel strings, and three drone strings; with twelve sympathetic steel strings and on extra resonator. Strings are plucked by the plectrum worn on fingers of right hand whereas the player stops the strings to produce the notes with the help of a cylindrical piece of wood called 'gottu' by left hand. Used in South Indian classical music as a solo instrument.

GOWRI KALAM:

Aerophone

TAMILNADU

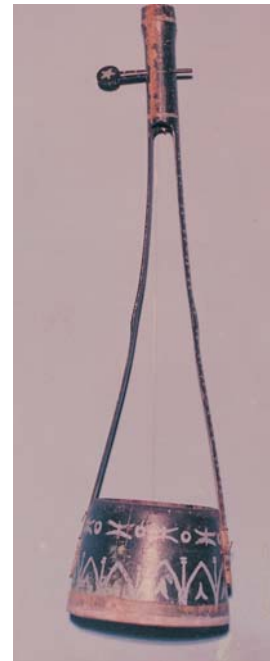
Conical straight metal trumpet. Made in three parts with four small circular bulge around the tube. A disc shaped bell and an integrated mouth piece. Used in temple processions and religious ceremonies.

GUJARATAN SARANGI:

Chordophone

RAJASTHAN

Made out of a single log of wood, rectangular skin covered resonator, narrow finger board with a square peg box. Two



Gopi Jantar, Orissa



Gottu Vadyam, Tamilnadu



Gintong, Assam



Halgi, Maharashtra



Jantar, Madhya Pradesh

steel and two gut strings. Eight sympathetic steel strings, played with a bow. Used as an accompaniment to traditional song and dance sequences of 'Langa' community of West Rajasthan.

HALGI:

Membranophone
GUJARAT

An iron shallow frame drum. One side is covered with skin and laced to an iron ring at the back by leather strap. While playing it is held in one hand, put at the shoulder level and gently stroked. Used by traditionally and folk drummers of Gujarat.

HALGI:

Membranophone
MAHARASHTRA

A skin covered circular wooden frame drum. The skin is tied up through a leather cord with the help of an iron ring at the back. Beaten with a pair of sticks. Used by folk musicians in their music and dance sequences in Maharashtra.

HATH GHANTI:

Idiophone
ORISSA

A small metal bell with small handle and a tongue. Used in temples in religious ceremonies.

JANTAR: Chordophone
MADHYA PRADESH

Stick type wooden body with two gourds tied to it. Twelve raised wooden frets at the centre. One main and one auxiliary bridge, with two steel

strings. Played with a bow made of horse hair. Used by 'Pradhan' community of Madhya Pradesh as an accompanying instrument.

JEEL:

Membranophone
RAJASTHAN

A single piece, cone shaped instrument. Made out of many metal pieces riveted together. Skin fastened with intricate lacing through upper hoop and one small leather hoop at the bottom. Possibly played along with a similar type of a bigger drum. Beaten with two sticks. Used in traditional and folk music of Rajasthan.

JHANJA:

Idiophone
ORISSA

Two medium sized discs made out of bell metal. Held by the attached cotton cord and struck facing each other. Used as secondary rhythmic accompaniment in 'Pala' and 'Kirtan' forms of music in Orissa.

JOGI KENDRA:

Chordophone
ORISSA

A bamboo attached to a coconut shell, which is covered with parchment. A bunch of horse hair knitted together hooked into the string holder stretched and tied at the upper part of the bamboo. Bowed with a horse hair bow. Used by the folk and traditional musicians of Orissa and neighbouring regions.

JOGI SARANGI:

Chordophone
UTTAR PRADESH

A bowed instrument carved out of a single piece of mango wood with an elongated resonator, a finger board and square peg box. Resonator covered with parchment. Three main gut strings tied to the string holder, stretched parallel to the body, and go to their respective pegs. Seven sympathetic strings stretched in the similar manner and connected to the smaller pegs on the side wall of the finger board. One main bridge, made of wood, mounted on the resonator and one leather bridge at the upper side of the finger board. A heart shaped sound hole made on the resonator. Profusely decorated with ivory inlay work. While playing, either suspended from the shoulder or placed on the lap. Bowed with a horse hair made bow. Used by Jogi community of Uttar Pradesh.

JOGI SARANGI:

Chordophone
RAJASTHAN

A bowed instrument scooped out of a single log of wood. Centrally depressed parched resonator, rectangular finger board and a square peg box. Two gut and two steel strings. Eleven sympathetic steel strings. Decorated with inlay work. Played with a horse hair bow. Used by 'Jogi' community as an accompaniment to the narrative songs based on the lives of local religious heroes.

KACHWA SITAR:

Chordophone
NORTH INDIA

A plucked instrument of lute category. Finger-board and peg box made of wood. The resonator is made of half cut gourd. The long and broad finger board has nineteen frets tied with silk thread. Five main, two drone and thirteen sympathetic strings rest on one main and one auxiliary bridge. A rare northern Indian concert instrument.

KAKAD SINGHI:

Aerophone
GUJARAT

Made of two bent brass tubes. Lower half missing. Upper part with funnel shaped opening. Round bulging rings surround the tube at intervals. Used in folk music and dance ensembles.

KAHL: Aerophone
HIMACHAL PRADESH

A brass tube of straight bore having double bents. Saucer shaped bell and integrated mouth rest. Blown through the mouthpiece. Used in folk music and also in processions at the time of festivals.

KALASI:

Membranophone
LACCADIVES

A wooden frame drum, covered with parchment. Held by left hand and beaten by right hand fingers. Used by the folk group dancers while dancing in a group.



Jogi Sarangi, Uttar Pradesh



Kachwa Sitar, North India



Kamaicha, Rajasthan



Karnat, Gujarat

KAMAICHA:

Chordophone

RAJASTHAN

A bowed instrument with a big bowl shaped skin covered resonator, a rectangular finger board and a round peg box. Three main gut strings and eight drone steel strings are attached to a metal hook, passed over the bridge and tied to the pegs. Played with a bow made of Shisham wood and horse hair. Used by the 'Manganiar' Community of West Rajasthan as a popular accompaniment to their songs.

KAMSALE: Idiophone

KARNATAKA

A pair of clappers with a cup shaped metal disc and a deep central depression. Made of bell metal. Thick cotton sling is tied to the disc. Used as rhythmic accompaniment in devotional music and dance of Karnataka.

KANAKA TAMATEE:

Membranophone

KARNATAKA

Bowl shaped metal vessel covered with skin. A thin iron ring at the edge. It is fastened around the waist and played with sticks. Used in processional and ceremonial music.

KARADI VADYA:

Membranophone

KARNATAKA

A barrel shaped bifacial wooden drum. Faces are covered with skin and tied with the help of iron rings and cotton cord. Decorated cloth is

covered over the instrument. Played by either hands or sticks. Used in folk and traditional music and dance.

KARNA: Aerophone

RAJASTHAN

A long brass trumpet, made in two parts. Funnel shaped wide opening and integrated mouth piece at narrow end. Held in both hands and blown. Used in religious, social ceremonies, and processions.

KARNAL: Aerophone

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A long brass trumpet, made in two sections. A mouth piece and an open conical bell. Held diagonally by both hands, and blown through the mouth piece. Used in folk music, temple services and processions.

KARNAT: Aerophone

GUJARAT

A long trumpet with huge conical opening and narrowed down to a blowing hole with flat mouth rest. Made of copper sheet. Used in religious ceremonies at the time of procession. Also used as an accompaniment to the folk music and dance of Gujarat.

KARTAL: Idiophone

RAJASTHAN

A pair of wooden clappers with four sets of thin brass plates. Played by one hand, worn in one hand by means of thumb and finger holes. Both the pieces are clashed face to face. Used in devotional and folk music.

KHAM:

Membranophone
TRIPURA

A cylindrical bifacial wooden shell. Both the faces covered with skin. Right face high pitched than the left. While playing hung from the neck and beaten with both hands. Used by tribals of Tripura in their group dance and songs.

KHANGLING:

Aerophone
LADDAKH

A rare instrument made of seasoned and dried-up human bone. A metal cap with a blowing hole at upper end. Orifices at lower end covered with black skin. Blown through the hole. Used by the 'Lamas' of Buddhist monasteries for their ritualistic purpose.

KHANJARI:

Membranophone
GUJARAT

A round wooden frame drum covered with skin on one side. Nailed at the edges are 13 pairs of jingle brass plates. Used by folk singers and dancers of Gujarat and neighbouring regions.

KHANJARI:

Membranophone
RAJASTHAN

A frame drum with a wooden rim on one face on which a very thin transparent skin is stretched and pasted at the edges. The other side is open. Painted with yellow, black and red colour bands. Held in left hand and beaten with right hand palm and fingers. Used

for rhythmic accompaniment in devotional, folk and traditional music of Rajasthan.

KHANJERI:

Membranophone
MADHYA PRADESH

A round wooden frame drum covered with skin on one side. Held by left hand and beaten with right hand fingers and palm. Used by 'Gond' tribes of Madhya Pradesh.

KHARAM-DUBANG:

Membranophone
ASSAM

Two hemispherical kettle drums made of burnt clay. Left one is almost three times larger than right one. Skin covered faces played together with sticks. Used in folk and community songs and dances in Assam.

KHOL:

Membranophone
WEST BENGAL

Widely used bifacial percussion instrument of clay of the eastern region. Right side head is much smaller and higher-pitched than the left head. The two faces of the drum are covered with layered skin held by braids and thirty two thin leather strips. Right face of the drum loaded with black paste and left with mud and rice dust. Slung from the neck horizontally, played with both the hands. Used in traditional and devotional music forms like Kirtan, Bhajan and Baul singing.



Khol, West Bengal



Khung, Manipur

KHUNG: Aerophone
MANIPUR

A bowl shaped gourd with a long neck in which a bamboo nozzle on three bamboo tubes with finger holes are inserted. Held in both hands, blown through the nozzle. Used by the folk musicians of Manipur and neighbouring regions for melodic accompaniment.

KING: Chordophone
KASHMIR

An instrument of zither variety. Two gourds are tied under a bamboo tube with a square flat wooden bridge. Single steel string plucked with right hand finger. Whereas left hand finger stop the string on frets. Thick conical frets are made of wood with a metal strip nailed on top portion. Used in folk and traditional music as an accompaniment to the vocalist.

KOKKARA: Idiophone
TAMILNADU

An iron scraper. Made in two parts: a scraper and an iron rod. The iron rod, when drawn over the series of the notches carved on the scraper produces a rattling sound. Used by Kannikar's of Kerala with Chattupatta in a form of singing sung specially to drive away the evil spirit. Also used in Tamilnadu.

KOLATTAM KARA:
Idiophone
ANDHRA PRADESH

Pair of long lathe-finished and lacquer painted wooden sticks. They are struck together. Used

in Kolattam - a dance form of Andhra Pradesh.

KONAKOMBU:
Aerophone
TAMILNADU

'S' shaped brass tube, made in three bent parts. Wide opening and an integrated mouth piece. Used in receptions, public amusements, martial arts and temple music.

KSING SHYNRANG:
Membranophone
MEGHALAYA

A wooden bifacial cylindrical body covered with parchment and laced to the body by leather straps. Iron rings are inserted in the straps for tuning the drum. Right face smaller than left face. Small face played with stick and left face the bigger one, played by hand. It is used in religious dance festival called "Ka Shad Nong Krim" of Khasi community of Jaintia hills.

KSING-PHONG:
Idiophone
MEGHALAYA

About two feet long, fifteen bamboo tubes tied together. The skin of bamboo sticks are split and lifted off from the body. Two bamboo sticks are fitted in between the skin and the sticks' on both corners and two long sticks at the centre. Held with one hand and struck with stick, rhythmically from the other hand. Used in religious and festival dances of Khasi of Jaintia hills and neighbouring regions.

KUNDALAM:

Membranophone
TAMILNADU

A pair of drums, shell made of brass covered with parchment. Played by two curved sticks. While playing both are slung from the waist. Used in 'Poyakkal Diraiattam' - a type of dummy horsed dance for rhythmic accompaniment.

LEBANG-TI: idiophone

TRIPURA

A long bamboo tube split in half keeping the end node intact. A considerable portion of the side walls are sliced off to provide a spring action in the arms. A single string tied to each arm. Kept vertically on the ground. While playing, it is struck rhythmically on the face. Used by the tribals of Tripura particularly in a form called 'Lebang Bumani'.

LHA: Chordophone

MANIPUR

A single stringed bowed instrument with horse hair string and a coconut shell resonator. Long collapsible bow of arched iron rod, hair stitched to cotton pads at both ends on bamboo handles. Jingle bells tied to the iron rod. Used as an accompaniment to dance and music.

MADAL: Membranophone

ORISSA

A bifacial barrel shaped drum made of baked clay. Both the faces covered with parchment and tied with dense leather lacing through hoops. Black paste loading on both faces.

Suspended from the neck and played by hands. Used in tribal community dances.

MAGUDI: Aerophone

TAMILNADU

The instrument consists of bulbous gourd air chamber and blowing hole. Two tubes probably made of bamboo are inserted into the air chamber. One of the tubes has seven finger holes and one rear, and the other has two holes on the side. Used by snake charmers and jugglers.

MAHURI: Aerophone

ORISSA

A wooden tube having double beating reed and seven fingering holes, a metallic bell attached in front. Blown through the reed. Used on auspicious, social and religious occasions. A prominent accompaniment in 'Dalkha' performance.

MAJHI KENDRA:

Chordophone

ORISSA

A bamboo finger board inserted into the skin covered resonator made of buffalo horn. A bunch of horse hair is used for making a single string. Played with a bow made of horse hair. Used by the Majhi tribe of Mayurbhanj district for accompaniment with vocal music.

MAKARA VEENA:

Chordophone

TAMILNADU

Looks like a crocodile. Made of hard wood. Consists of a



Kundalam, Tamilnadu



Magudi, Tamilnadu



Mahuri, Orissa



Makara Yazh, Tamilnadu

resonator, finger board and peg box. Fourteen frets made of bone. Two steel strings resting on a wooden bridge and tied to pegs at upper end. Playing technique probably resembles to South Indian 'Veena'. Probably a replica of some ancient instrument.

MAKARA YAZH:

Chordophone

TAMILNADU

A replica of an old musical instrument. A hollow fish shaped wooden body with fourteen wooden pegs at the tail in which steel strings are tied. The strings were probably strummed by fingers for providing melodic support to the vocalists.

MANDAR:

Membranophone

BIHAR

A bifacial drum. Both sides are covered with parchment and laced by leather straps through leather hoops at both ends. Right side loaded with black paste. Whereas left side is treated with rice paste. The shell is covered all round with the leather straps. Slung horizontally by leather string around the neck and played by both hands. Used in group singing for rhythmic accompaniment. Covered by a colorful cloth.

MANDER:

Membranophone

BIHAR

Barrel shaped shell made of baked clay, both heads covered with skin. Played by both

hands. Used by 'Oraon' drummers and dancers in group dance.

MANDIRA: Idiophone

ORISSA

A pair of small metal bowls having deep pointed bulge at centre. Struck frontally or edge to edge. Used in devotional forms of music.

MANJIRA: Idiophone

GUJARAT

A pair of clappers made of wood. Jingle plates are loosely attached to the body by means of iron nails. The body is beautifully carved with bird motifs. Played by one hand, by holding the clappers between thumb and four fingers. Used in devotional singing. Also called Kartal or Khartal in North India.

MASHAK: Aerophone

RAJASTHAN

A bag pipe, made out of full size goat skin. A decorative blowing pipe, made of bamboo and having five finger holes, inserted and fixed in the bag with the help of wax. Blown through the mouth. The inflated bag serving as the air chamber, is operated by the pressure of arms. Used in folk music and dance.

MIENG: Idiophone

MEGHALAYA

A Jews harp made of bamboo. A vibrating tongue is sliced off at the centre. Held firmly between the lips and plucked on one side by fingers. The mouth acts as a resonator. It is

used by cowherds and shepherds of Meghalaya and neighbouring areas.

MIZHAVU:

Membranophone

KERALA

A pitcher shaped single face drum, made of copper, mouth covered with skin. Kept on a wooden stand while playing. Played by both the hands. Used by the Nambiyar community of Kerala in Kudiattam.

MOHURI:

Aerophone

MADHYA PRADESH

Made in two parts – wooden tube and funnel shaped bell. Six finger holes, double beating reed. Blown through the reed. Used in auspicious, social and religious ceremonies.

MOOKH VEENA:

Aerophone

TAMILNADU

A conical wooden tube and a wooden bell attached together. Eight finger holes and double beating reed. Used in temples to the accompaniment of a drone and maddalam on the occasion of certain minor services. Also used in Nagaswaram ensembles.

MORCHANG:

Idiophone

RAJASTHAN

A Jews harp, made of metal and decorated with a peacock head motif. The instrument is held between the thumb and the forefinger of the left hand. A portion of Lamela is pressed

firmly between the teeth and the free tongue is struck in a to and fro movement by right hand fore finger. The mouth of the player acts as a resonator.

MRIDANG:

Membranophone

SOUTH INDIA

Bifacial cylindrical drum made of wood, tapering down to both ends. Layered parchments stretched over both faces and braced with thin leather straps through hoops. Thin wooden wedges between body and leather straps, used for pitch adjustment. Black paste in various layers loaded on right face. Much smaller than the classical Mridangam. Possibly used in folk forms.

MRIDANGAM:

Membranophone

SOUTH INDIA

A popular bifacial drum of Carnatic music, made of Jackwood. A cylindrical body tapered at both the ends. Layered parchments, fastened to leather hoops and kept intact and tight by leather braces, at times small pieces of wood are also put in between these braces to facilitate the tuning. Black paste loaded on right face in layers. Very fine flour dough applied on the left face before the performance and taken out immediately afterwards. Used as an accompaniment in South Indian Classical music.



Mizhavu, Kerala



Mugarban, Gujarat



Naagphani, Rajasthan



Nagara, Bihar

MUGARBAN:

Membranophone
GUJARAT

A huge barrel, mounted vertically on a square, four-legged iron frame. The opening at the top is covered with cow-hide. Bracing of the drum head is done by cotton ropes through the holes. Entire body is covered with decorative cloth and peacock feathers. Used by 'Siddi' community of Gujarat.

MURARI SUMUI:

Aerophone
TRIPURA

A tribal flute, made of bamboo, seven finger holes and one blowing hole both sides open. Held with both hands and blown through mouth hole. Used in community dance and music of West Tripura.

NAAGPHANI: Aerophone
RAJASTHAN

A bronze tube with serpentine bents. Snake hood shaped bell with a metal tongue inside, painted with bright colours. Used in religious and social ceremonies as a part of the procession.

NAAL: Membranophone
ORISSA

A barrel shaped clay body, with red cloth pasted on entire body. Skin covered faces, braced with thick cotton rope, through hoops. Left face loaded from inside, black load applied on right side. Played with both hands. Used in folk and traditional music of orissa.

NAGA DRUM:

Membranophone
NAGALAND

A fat bodied cylindrical drum. A leather strap is woven around the parched faces as hoops, and interlacing them with the help of holes. Suspended from the shoulder or neck while playing. Used for rhythmic accompaniment in group dance and music. Also used in festivities.

NAGAR: Membranophone
HIMACHAL PRADESH

A pair of two hemispherical kettle drums of bronze. Faces are covered with skin. Intricate lacing through small holes at the rim and tied to a ring at the bottom. Played together either in sitting or standing position. Beaten with two sticks. Used in group dance, social festivities etc.

NAGARA: Membranophone
BIHAR

A large, deep hemispherical vessel, made of riveted iron strips. Large opening covered with buffalo hide and tied to the edge by means of a leather cord through holes and a hoop at the bottom. Beaten with two wooden sticks. Used in 'Seraikella' Chhau dance.

NAGARA: Membranophone
HIMACHAL PRADESH

A pair of drums. Consist of two hemispherical bowls of metal. Thick parchment stretched by leather straps. Both are of unequal size, small one of high pitch and large one of low pitch. It is either placed on the

ground or slung around the waist. Played simultaneously by sticks. Used in accompaniment with 'Shehnai' on festive occasions.

NAGARA:

Membranophone
MADHYA PRADESH

Unifacial vessel, made of pieces of iron strips joined together, covered with hide. Played by two thick wooden sticks. Used by 'Ho' tribes of Madhya Pradesh.

NAGARU:

Membranophone
GUJARAT

Hemispherical burnt clay body with the skin covered face. Tightened by leather strap through a small hoop. Played with two sticks. Used in processions, temple services. Also in folk music and dance sequences.

NAGASWARAM:

Aerophone
TAMILNADU

A premier wind pipe of carnatic music, accorded high status as a Mangala Vadyam since time immemorial. This double reeded instrument, made of wood has two parts; conical tube and a metal bell. Tube enlarging downwards with a horn like portion at the end, fitted with a metal bell. Seven finger and five vent holes. The double reed called 'aku' (in Telugu) acts as valve, fixed to a metal staple and inserted in the tube. Spare reeds with wooden needle for adjusting the reed is kept with the instrument

hanging from the staple. The accompanying percussion instrument is Tavil.

Occasionally Talam, the large cymbals are also played with the Nagaswaram.

The instrument is closely identified with temples and other religious events. The instrumental ensemble, with nagaswaram being the principal instrument, is called 'Periamelam'. Used on auspicious and religious occasions as also in classical concerts.

NAGPHANI:

Aerophone
GUJARAT

A cylindrical bronze tube with serpentine bents and serpent hood shaped bell attached to it. An open mouth hole. Used in ritualistic social ceremonies and festivities.

NAL:

Membranophone
GUJARAT

Bifacial, cylindrical wooden body, with skin covered heads. Braced with cotton rope through hoops. Left face loaded with black paste in layers. Played with both hands. Used in traditional and folk music.

NARH:

Aerophone
RAJASTHAN

A tube made of Kangore wood. Four finger holes. Blown from the upper end, holes are manipulated by fingers. Used by shepherd community of Rajasthan.



Nagaswaram, Tamilnadu



NARSINGHA:

Aerophone

BIHAR

'S' shaped trumpet made of copper. Blown through the mouth piece. Used by 'Oraon' tribe of Bihar.

NARSINGHA:

Aerophone

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A three bent copper tube with a wide funnel shaped opening and an integrated mouthpiece at the blowing end. Shaped like 'S'. Five raised metal rings surround the tube. Used in social ceremonies, folk music and dance.

NIBROK PALITH:

Aerophone

SIKKIM

A pair of about one and a half feet long flutes tied together with the help of bamboo strips and wax. Both tubes have six holes, and one side hole. Blown simultaneously. Used on the occasion of wedding in Sikkim and neighbouring region.

NISHAN:

Membranophone

ORISSA

Vessel shaped body made of riveted iron sheet. Open face covered with thick hide, stretched and tightened by leather strap. Two antelope horns are tied on either side. Beaten with two thick leather straps. Used by tribals of Orissa and Bastar area of Madhya Pradesh.

NOOT:

Idiophone

KASHMIR

A pitcher made of baked clay. The upper half is lacquer painted depicting folk motifs. While playing, placed on lap or on the ground, on a small ring and played with fingers of both hands. Used for rhythmic accompaniment alongwith Rabab and Saitar in Sufiana Qalam and other devotional and traditional musical forms of Kashmir.

NOUBAT:

Membranophone

GUJARAT

A pair of unifacial vessels made of riveting iron sheet. Faces covered with hide and tied with leather hoops and leather strap bracing. Left drum loaded with paste from inside. Played together with two sticks. Used in processions, at the time of festivals or religious occasions.

OTTU:

Aerophone

TAMILNADU

A wooden tube of conical bore, enlarges downwards with five or six holes at the farthest end, which are wholly or partially closed with wax. A double beating reed fixed to a metal staple inserted in the tube at blowing end. A metal bell attached to the tube. The instrument is used for providing drone; the basic note to the Nagaswaram. Also used in folk, traditional and religious music.

PABUJI-KE-MATE:

Membranophone
RAJASTHAN

A pair of fat bellied huge sized pitchers with short neck and wide opening made of baked clay. Skin is stretched and fixed over the opening by piercing thin wooden pieces through the edge of the parchment all around the neck. Used by the 'Thori' and 'Nayak' community of western Rajasthan, while narrating life of Pabuji, a local hero.

PAKHAWAJ:

Membranophone
NORTH INDIA

One of the major percussion instruments of North Indian classical music. A bifacial cylindrical drum hollowed out of a block of wood. Skin, covering the faces are fastened to the leather hoops by leather straps. Right face is loaded with black paste. Fine wheat flour dough is applied on left face before the performance and taken out immediately after that. Played with fingers and palms of both hands. Used in North Indian classical concerts particularly with 'Dhrupad' and 'Dhamar' style of music and with the instruments played in Dhrupad style such as Been, Rabab, Surbahar etc. Also a solo instrument.

PALITH KING:

Aerophone
SIKKIM

A straight flute, having six finger holes. A fipple hole situated a few centimetres down the blowing hole. Held

vertically with both hands and blown through the embouchure. Used by cowherds.

PAMBA:

Membranophone
ANDHRA PRADESH

A pair of cylindrical drums of brass, with parchment covered faces. Braced with cotton ropes with the help of wider iron hoops. Slung from the waist, and beaten with wooden sticks. Used in folk concerts and religious ceremonies in Andhra Pradesh.

PANTHONG-PALIT:

Aerophone
SIKKIM

A horizontal flute, about one metre long, made of bamboo. Closed at the blowing end. Blowing hole at a few centimetres down from the closed end. Four finger holes. Used in folk and traditional musical forms. Specially on the occasion of wedding.

PENA: Chordophone

MANIPUR

A bowed instrument with parched coconut shell belly, Lathe finished wooden finger board and single horse hair string. Played with a horse hair bow with an arched iron rod with jingle bells and bamboo handle. Used in traditional music and dance forms.

PENDRE: Aerophone

BIHAR

A wooden pipe with six finger holes, double beating reed and a metallic bell on the other



Pabuji-Ke-Mate, Rajasthan



Pena, Manipur



Pepa, Assam



Pohl, Himachal Pradesh



Pullavan Kudam, Kerala

end. Blown through the reed. used by 'Oraon' community of Bihar.

PEPA: Aerophone
ASSAM

Two buffalo horns tied together with two reed pipes at narrower end with four finger holes. Blown through the reed. Also called 'Jodia Pepa'. Popular folk instrument. Particularly used during 'Bihu' festival in Assam.

POHL: Membranophone
HIMACHAL PRADESH

An hour glass shaped drum made of brass with elongated waist. Both faces covered by skin and tightened by cotton cord. A separate cord tied at the centre to increase tension on the skins. Suspended diagonally in front and beaten by both hands. It is used in folk songs of Himachal Pradesh.

POPATIK: Idiophone
SIKKIM

An about one feet long clapper, made of bamboo tube. Bamboo is sliced off vertically from the centre keeping the other end intact. While playing, held in one hand and the two sliced off arms are struck rhythmically, by another hand. Used in group dances of Sikkim.

POT DRUM:
Membranophone
MADHYA PRADESH

A pitcher shaped bifacial drum, made of baked clay. Sliced off from both the sides. Faces covered with parchments.

Tightened by leather straps directly through the holes. Suspended from the neck or occasionally placed on ground. Played with two sticks, used in singing and dancing.

PREMTAL: Chordophone
UTTAR PRADESH

Primarily a rhythmic monochord string made of gut brought to tension by pulling and releasing the stick held in the left hand and the gourd resonator with parchment nailed on one side held under the left arm. While pulling, the string is simultaneously plucked by finger or wooden plectrum rhythmically. Used by balladeers, mendicants and snake charmers in and around Uttar Pradesh.

PUJARI-KAICHLAMBU:
Idiophone
TAMILNADU

A pair of ecliptical hollow metal rings, with a number of solid pallets filled inside. Both the units are inserted in both hand's fingers and moved in a unique manner. Associated with 'Holi' festival and in other auspicious occasions.

PULLAVAN KUDAM:
Chordophone
KERALA

A plucked instrument mainly used for providing rhythm. A string passes through the parchment and is plucked with wooden plectrum. Used as percussion accompaniment by the 'Pullavans' of Malabar, a tribe of snake worshippers.

PULLUVAN VEENA:

Chordophone

KERALA

Skin covered circular wooden resonator, wooden finger board and a rectangular peg box open on top, single fibre string. Played with a bow. Used by the Pullavan Community for accompaniment to their songs sung in praise of snake-deities.

PUMBA: Membranophone

KERALA

A bifacial brass cylindrical body. Both faces covered with skin which is stitched on iron hoops, kept tight with the help of cotton cords. Played with two curved sticks. Used for rhythmic accompaniment in folk concerts and religious processions.

PUNG: Membranophone

MANIPUR

A hollow cylindrical drum of soft wood, both faces are covered with parchment, black loading is pasted on both the heads. The parchment is laced by the leather straps. A cotton belt is tied to the straps with the help of brass ring. White thin cloth is wrapped around the body. Slung horizontally to the neck and played with both hands. It is used as an accompaniment to Natasankirtana and other traditional forms of Manipur.

PUNGI: Aerophone

MADHYA PRADESH

A large round gourd and an extended neck, with sliced off blowing hole at one end. Three bamboo pipes with single

beating reed, inserted through calabash and fixed with wax. Eight finger holes in front and one thumb hole on the rear side in right hand pipe. Centre pipe has three holes. Whereas left one attached with a long metal tube. Held in both hands, blown through the wide opening. Used by snake charmers.

PUNGI: Aerophone

UTTAR PRADESH

A round gourd with extended neck. Two bamboo pipes with single beating reed inserted through calabash and fixed with wax. Seven finger holes on the upper side and one thumb hole on the rear side of one pipe and two holes on the other pipe. Blown through the opening at the end of the neck. Used by snake charmers.

RABAB: Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A partially fretted plucked instrument. Made out of a single block of wood. Skin covered resonator, having side depressions; a long narrow finger board with an arched peg box. Six main playing strings & gut and eleven sympathetic steel strings plucked with the help of plectrum held in right hand. Used in 'Chakkari', 'Sufiyana Qalam' and other folk forms of Kashmir.

RAMSAGAR:

Chordophone

GUJARAT

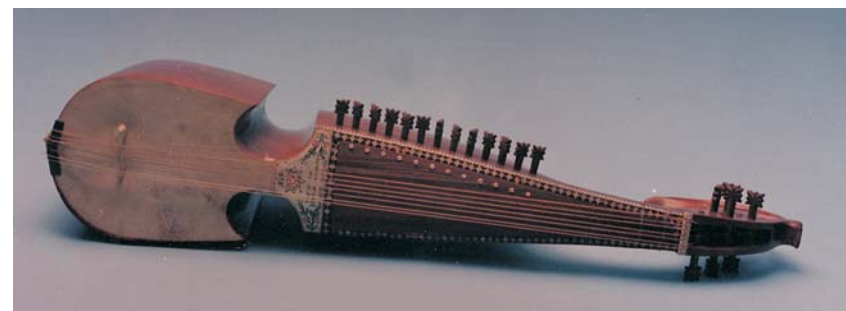
Skin covered resonator made of gourd attached to a long



Pulluvan Veena, Kerala



Pung, Manipur



Rabab, Jammu and Kashmir



Ramsagar, Gujarat



Ravanhatha, Gujarat



Ravanhatha, Rajasthan



Rang-Thali, Tripura



Raunza, Andhra Pradesh

bamboo tube. A metal hook at the base of resonator is designed as a string holder. Two steel strings tied to two wooden pegs. Plucked rhythmically with right hand fore finger. Used as a drone instrument by folk musicians.

RANG-THALI:

Idiophone

TRIPURA

A shallow bowl of bronze having raised edge. Hammer marks on the body. Held in one hand and struck at the centre with a wooden stick. Used in tribal dance and songs.

RAN-HALGI:

Membranophone

MAHARASHTRA

An iron circular frame drum. One face covered with skin. Beaten with palm and fingers of right hand. Used for percussion accompaniment with community dances and songs.

RANSINGA: Aerophone

GUJARAT

Also known as 'Kakad Singhi'. Made of two bent brass tubes of conical bore. Funnel shaped opening and integrated mouth piece with a mouth rest. Held in vertical position and blown. Used in religious and social ceremonies and folk music.

RAUNZA:

Membranophone

ANDHRA PRADESH

A bifacial drum, held vertically away from body at a particular angle. One drum-head is beaten with two sticks of

different shapes and sizes for producing a variety of rhythmic patterns.

RAVANHATHA:

Chordophone

GUJARAT

A bowed instrument with a round wooden fingerboard, penetrated through a halved coconut shell, covered with skin. Two steel strings tied to the pegs on upper end. Played with a curved bow of horse hair. Used as an accompaniment to folk songs of Gujarat and neighbouring regions.

RAVANHATHA:

Chordophone

RAJASTHAN

Resonator made of coconut shell. A long bamboo finger board is fixed to it. The main playing string is made of horse hair whereas another playing string and 16 sympathetic strings are made of steel. Played with a bow, made of curved wooden stick and horse hair. Used for vocal accompaniment by Bhopas of Rajasthan in a traditional narrative form called, Pabuji-Ki-Phad.

ROBANA: Chordophone

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Body made of single piece of wood. Bowl shaped resonator covered with skin, long neck and a decorative peg box. Five gut strings and one sympathetic steel string. Plucked by right hand with a bone plectrum. Used by folk and traditional singers of Himachal Pradesh.

RUDRA VEENA:

Chordophone
NORTH INDIA

A long tubular body made of wood. Two large sized round, resonators, made of fine quality gourds placed under the tube, at an equal distance from centre. Four playing strings one of steel and three of copper tied to the hook on lower end, stretched parallel to the tube and go to the ornate tuning pegs. Two drone strings mounted on the bridges on either side of the tube, stretched and tied to their respective pegs. Twenty four brass fitted raised wooden frets, fixed on the tube, with the help of wax. The resonators are richly decorated with wooden floral carvings. Carvings on the peg box as well. The lower end of tube is chiselled out like a bird and serves as a base for the wide flat ivory bridge. While playing, one gourd rests on left shoulder and other on right thigh. Played with wire plectrums worn on right hand fingers. An instrument used in Northern Indian classical music.

SAGNA:

Membranophone
HIMACHAL PRADESH

A hollow barrel shaped frame having large and wide drum heads. Painted skin pasted at the rim on both faces. Body coloured with bright lacquer. Beaten with a curved stick. Used by 'Lamas' in ritualistic and monastic dances.

SAITAR: Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A fretted, plucked variety of lute, with an elongated body. A long finger board, a rectangular peg box and a pear shaped hollow resonator all made of wood. The resonator is covered with a wooden plank. Seven gut frets fitted on the long narrow finger board. Contains seven steel strings. Used in folk, traditional and devotional music of Kashmir like Sufiana Qalam and others.

SAMBAL: Membranophone

MAHARASHTRA

A pair of kettle drums of unequal size are tied together. Larger one of brass, smaller one of wood. Skin covers are fixed with iron hoops. Bracing done by cotton cords through the holes and a large iron hoop at the bottom. Played with two bent headed sticks. Drums suspended from the waistline with a cord. Used in folk and traditional music and in other religious occasions at the time of procession.

SANANDA: Chordophone

ASSAM

An integrated wooden body. Short finger board, deep resonator with its lower part covered with skin. The scroll has a carved peacock motif. Open at the lower end. Three playing strings made of cotton. Bowed with a horse hair bow by right hand whereas left hand fingers stop the strings. Used



Robana, Himachal Pradesh



Rudra Veena, North India



Saitar, Jammu and Kashmir

by folk and traditional singers of Assam and neighbouring regions for melodic support.

SANANTA:

Chordophone

MANIPUR

A bowed instrument, scooped out of a single log of wood. An elongated arch-shaped resonator covered partially with snake skin, with five sound hotels. A small finger board with four steel strings. Played with a horse hair bow. Used in traditional music of Manipur.

SANTOOR:

Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A trapezoid wooden box, 120 steel strings, stretched on 30 wooden bridges in sets of four on each bridge. Bridges are arranged in a set of fifteen on each side. Struck by bamboo mallets. It is placed on a triangular wooden stand while playing. Used in traditional music of Kashmir called Sufiana Qalam. Has now acquired an important place as a classical music instrument.

SARAN:

Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A bowed instrument, scooped out of a single log of wood, skin covered resonator, deeply depressed on both sides. Rectangular finger board harrow at the upper end and a square peg box. Two gut and two steel strings. Ten sympathetic steel strings played with a horse hair bow. Used in

'Chakkari', 'Sufiyana Qalam' and other folk forms of Kashmir.

SARANGA:

Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A bowed instrument scooped out of a single log of wood. Bipartitioned belly, covered with skin. A thick finger board and a square peg box. Three main playing strings made of gut. Played with a horse hair bow. Used in traditional musical ensembles in Jammu and Kashmir.

SARANGA: Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A bowed instrument with a rectangular body, made of wood with parched resonator. Contains three playing strings one of twisted steel and two made of gut, thirteen sympathetic steel strings. While playing, the instrument is kept upright, resonator on lap and stem against left shoulder of the player. Played with a horse hair bow. Used by 'Jogi' and 'haradi' community of Jammu and Kashmir.

SARANGI (BANAM):

Chordophone

BIHAR

Wooden body with peg box, short finger board and a pear shaped resonator. Lower opening is covered with snake skin. Two main strings of gut and four sympathetic steel strings. Played with a bow and used in folk and traditional music.



Santoor, Jammu and Kashmir

SARANGI:

Chordophone
NORTH INDIA

A bowed instrument scooped out of a single log of wood. Three main playing strings of gut, of varying thickness. Thirty seven sympathetic steel strings. Played with a bow made of horse hair. Strings are stopped not by finger tips but by the base of the nails. Used as a prominent accompaniment to the vocalists in Northern Indian Classical music, and also for solo performance.

SARINDA:

Chordophone
TRIPURA

Three stringed bowed instrument. An integrated wooden body with peg box, short finger board and a pear shaped resonator partly covered with skin pasted on the lower end, having flat frontal face. The scroll has a wooden carved bird. Used by the tribals of 'Tripura'.

SARINDA:

Chordophone
ASSAM

A bowed instrument with three main playing steel strings. Hollowed out of a single block of wood; one third of the resonator is covered with parchment fixed with wooden mails; Played with a horse hair bow; Used for accompaniment in Assamese songs.

SAROD:

Chordophone
NORTH INDIA

A popular plucked instrument of North India. Entire body carved out of a single block of 'tun' wood. A round resonator, broad finger board and a tapering, arched, peg box. Resonator parched with a very fine membrane of goat skin. There are two sets of strings. Upper set contains, four main playing strings, four drone and two chikari strings. Lower set is of fifteen sympathetic strings. All are attached to a metal string holder underneath the resonator, pass through the bridge and finally fixed to their respective pegs. The main ivory bridge is placed on the resonator. A small square bridge mounted parallel to upper nut, to support the drone strings. Strings plucked by a coconut shell plectrum held in right hand. A portion of left hand finger tips and a portion of nail, are used to stop the strings over the polished finger board. Used in North Indian classical music for solo concerts.

SATSANG: Chordophone
SIKKIM

A bowed instrument, made of single block of wood. Short finger board, rectangular peg box and parchment pasted resonator. Four steel strings tied to the string holder at resonator's end and connected to the pegs on upper side. Played with horse hair bow. Used in music and dance of Sikkim.



Sarod, North India



Sarinda, Tripura



Sgna, Himachal Pradesh



Saz-E-Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir



Shehnai, North India



Sheng Kheng, Manipur

SAZ-E-KASHMIR:

Chordophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A bowed instrument decorated with ivory work. Round resonator of soft wood covered with skin. Lathe finished cylindrical finger board. Three main gut strings and fourteen sympathetic steel strings. Played with a bow. Used in traditional forms of Jammu and Kashmir.

SENMU:

Idiophone

MANIPUR

A large bronze gong with edges inverted inwards and a small bulge at the centre. Struck by a long padded wooden stick on bulge. Used in traditional folk dances of Manipur.

SGNA:

Membranophone

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A broad wooden frame with parchment pasted on both sides. With a long wooden tapering handle. Decorated with ritualistic motifs in coloured lacquer. Beaten with a curved stick called 'Yep'. Used by the Lamas in ritualistic dances.

SGNA:

Membranophone

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A hollow barrel shaped frame having large and wide drum heads. Painted skin pasted at the rim on both faces. Body coloured with bright lacquer. Beaten with a curved stick.

Used by 'Lamas' in ritualistic & monastic dances.

SHEHNAI:

Aerophone

NORTH INDIA

A premier wind pipe of North India. A wooden tube narrow near the blowing end and gradually widening at the other end, fitted with a metal bell, also called 'pyala'. Contains seven finger holes. Blown through the double reed, which is a vital part of the instrument. Constantly provided with a drone by a similar looking instrument, without any holes. The percussion accompanying instrument is Naqqara or Dukkad. Considered an auspicious instrument and played in social and religious ceremonies. Also a Northern Indian concert instrument.

SHENG KHENG:

Idiophone

MANIPUR

An instrument consisting of two saucer-shaped disks made of highly refined bronze. The disks are evenly depressed. Long colourful woollen cords are attached on the outer (concave) side of the disks to hold them. The disks are frontally clapped together to produce a long and sustained humming note. Used in Manipuri dances.

SINDHI SARANGI:

Chordophone

RAJASTHAN

A bowed instrument. Resonator, finger board and

peg box carved out of a single block of wood. A parched resonator with a semi-circular sound hole. Four playing gut strings and twenty-two sympathetic steel strings. Bow held in right hand while the strings are stopped by left hand finger nails. Used by the 'Langa' Community of west Rajasthan as an accompaniment to their songs.

SINGA:

Aerophone

ORISSA

A buffalo horn with bamboo mouthpiece. Held with both hands and blown through a bamboo mouth piece. Used by mendicants.

SIPHUNG:

Aerophone

ASSAM

A bamboo tube having one end closed by its natural node. One blowing and five finger holes. Used as melodic accompaniment in 'Bodo' music and group dance.

SITAR:

Chordophone

NORTH INDIA

A premier plucked lute of North Indian classical music. It can be divided into two parts, a gourd resonator covered with a thin wooden plank and a long neck cum finger board with a rectangular peg box at the top. Made of high quality 'Toon' wood, the finger board is attached with the gourd. There are five main playing strings and two Chikari strings of steel and brass, of different

gauge, tied to a string holder with ivory teeth fixed at the extreme end of the gourd. The other end of the strings are tied to the tuning pegs at the opposite end. Nineteen metallic ecliptic frets are tied on the finger board, with the help of silk thread. Frets are movable and can be adjusted according to the requirement. The main bridge mounted on the sound board called 'Tabli', upon which main playing strings rest the secondary bridge or upper nuts is just below the peg box. Thirteen sympathetic steel strings run over a small bridge under the main bridge. Decorated with delicate wooden carving over the gourd. Played in a sitting position. The main strings and Chikari are plucked by wearing a wire plectrum in the fore finger of right hand. The tip of the left hand fingers are used to stop or pull the strings for producing melody. Used in classical concerts all over North India as a solo instrument.

SODU BURRA:

Chordophone

ANDHRA PRADESH

A slashed off gourd covered with wooden circular plank, fixed at the centre under a bamboo tube. A single steel string is fixed to the wooden attachment at one end and a single peg at other end. Plucked by bare finger. Used by 'soothsayers' of Maharashtra and neighbouring regions as a drone instrument.



Sitar, North India



Sri-Mandal, Rajasthan



Surnai, Himachal Pradesh



Surbahar, North India



Sursingar, North India

SRI-MANDAL

RAJASTHAN

Round shaped metallic plates of different sizes hung on a steel frame with the help of cotton cords, when struck produce a variety of sounds, sometimes tuned to the notes of the octave. Mostly used in temples and other ceremonies. Also taken out in processions.

SURBAHAR:

Chordophone

NORTH INDIA

A plucked fretted instrument, of lute category. Has a beautifully carved peg box and a wide and shallow roundish resonator made of a half cut gourd and covered with a wooden plank. A long wide finger board has nineteen frets tied upon it with silk thread. Four main steel strings and three drone strings, attached with ivory pins at the lower end stretched over the finger board and tied to the respective pegs on the peg box on the other side. Eleven steel sympathetic strings rest on a small bridge and tied to the respective smaller pegs fitted on the side wall of the finger board. Widely used by the classical musicians in North Indian Classical music concerts as solo instrument.

SURNAI:

Aerophone

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A wooden tube having straight bore and funnel shaped bell. Seven finger holes and one thumb hole. A metal nozzle with double beating reed. Used

in auspicious, social and religious ceremonies.

SURSINGAR:

Chordophone

NORTH INDIA

A plucked instrument. Sound box and finger board scooped out of a single log of wood. Peg box carved out into a bird motif. A broad flat bridge made of ivory, upon which six main strings and two drone strings rest. Sound box covered by a thin wooden plank. Electroplated metal sheet placed on the broad finger board. An additional gourd resonator. Played with the help of a plectrum. Used by the North Indian Classical musicians as a concert instrument for solo performance.

SURYA PIRAI:

Membranophone

TAMILNADU

A circular iron rim is attached to a bent iron strip by a small iron rod. One side is covered with skin. Bent part is tied on the forehead of the player and played with two sticks, along with its pair called 'Chandra Pirai'. Used in temples of South India mainly in 'Mariamman' temple.

SWARMANDAL:

Chordophone

NORTH INDIA

A shallow wooden box with twenty five strings tied to string holding posts and tuning pins. Beads are inserted into the strings for fine tuning. Strings

are strummed by right hand fingers. Used for accompaniment in North Indian vocal music concerts. An open string of harp category.

TABLA:

Membranophone
NORTH INDIA

The most popular percussion instrument of North Indian classical music. Consists of two drums - the 'bayan' or the left made of plated copper and the 'dayan' or the right made of wood. The left is a small spherical drum resembling the shape of the kettle drum. It is almost the same height as the right but has a much wider playing surface and a smaller bottom compared to the right. The playing surface of both the drums is made of goat skin, stretched across the top. A narrow membrane on the periphery on top of the full membrane is called Kinara or Chanti. The parchment called pudi or chhavani is tied to a plaited strip called 'gajra' made of four or five leather braces. Gajra is fixed to the mouth of the drum by means of leather braces called 'baddhi', which is tied to another ring at the bottom of the instrument. There are sixteen holes or 'ghar' to which the braces are tied at equal distance. In right drum there are eight tuning blocks or 'gatta' which are moved up or down to vary the tension of the pudi. A black paste loaded in layers on the parchment, called syahi. An important rhythmic accompaniment to solo and instrumental music ensembles

as well as a solo performance instrument.

TAL: Idiophone

MAHARASHTRA

A pair of cymbals made of bronze. These heavy and thick conical plates are attached with cotton cord and clapped facing each other. Used by 'Warkari' community of Maharashtra as an important accompaniment to their devotional songs.

TAMBOORA:

Chordophone
SOUTH INDIA

A premier drone instrument of carnatic music. The entire body including resonator, long neck and peg box is made out of a single block of wood, preferably jackwood. Hollow from inside. A thin wooden plank is pasted and nailed on the resonator. Four main strings, three of steel and one of coiled copper, rest on a wooden bridge, stretched parallel to the entire finger board and tied to their respective pegs at the top. Small beads are inserted through each string for fine-tuning. Plucked continuously by right hand fingers placing it vertically on the lap or on the ground. A counterpart of 'Tanpura' of North India.

TAMBOORI:

Chordophone
KARNATAKA

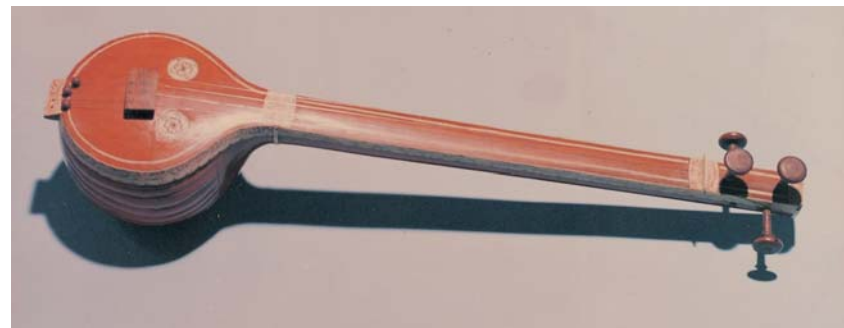
An instrument made of wood in three parts i.e. resonator, finger board and an elaborate peg box. Contains four steel strings. Beautifully decorated



Swarmandal, North India



Tabla, North India



Tamboori, Karnataka



Tarpu, Gujarat

with a wooden serpent motif on the top. Suspended from the shoulder. Plucked and strummed by right hand fingers. Used as drone instrument by the devotional singers and mendicants of Karnataka.

TAMUKKU:

Membranophone

TAMILNADU

A bowl of bronze, covered with skin, tied with cotton cord with the help of a hoop at the base. Small sound hole at the bottom. Slung around the neck and struck by two leather straps. Used in for public announcements. Also in folk music and dance.

TANDURA:

Chordophone

RAJASTHAN

Almost shaped like a North Indian 'Tanpura'. Whole body made of light wood. Round resonator and long finger board (Dandi), both are covered with thin wooden plank. Five metal strings are tied with hook at the bottom and connected to the pegs at the upper end. The resonator and fingerboard are beautifully decorated with floral designs. A drone instrument used in devotional and traditional singing in Rajasthan.

TANGMURI:

Aerophone

MEGHALAYA

The instrument is made in three parts: wooden tube having seven holes, a cone shaped bell made of single piece of wood and a mouth piece

having reed of locally available grass. The narrower end of reed is fitted into a small thin metal staple and inserted into main wooden tube. Held with both hands and blown through the reed. Used in religious dance called "Ka Shad Nong Krem" among Khasis of Jaintia hills and neighbouring regions.

TANPURA:

Chordophone

NORTH INDIA

The principal drone instrument of North Indian classical music. Resonator made of gourd, joined to a long wooden finger board (Dand) and covered with light wooden plank, called Tabli, on which the main bridge is mounted. Four strings, three of steel and one of brass, tied to the string holder on the base of the resonator, stretched over the finger board and finally go to the respective pegs. Four beads are inserted in the strings for finer tuning. One secondary bridge and a string holder placed just before the peg box. Decorated on the face of the tabli and rear side of the resonator with fine inlay work. Held upright, placing resonator on the ground or on lap. The strings are plucked continuously with index and middle fingers of right hand, throughout the performance, providing basic sruti or svara to the performer.

TAPPETA GULLU:

Idiophone

ANDHRA PRADESH

Conical body, flat bottom, big sound hole at centre, made of

tin. Wide face covered with tin sheet. While playing, the instrument is tied at the waistline and face is beaten with the hands to the rhythm of the dance. Used by Tribals of Andhra Pradesh.

TARPU: Aerophone

GUJARAT

An elongated full length gourd fitted with two equal length bamboo reed pipes with a megaphone attached at the open end. Single beating reed. Blown through the mouth piece. Finger holes, three on each pipe are manipulated by both the hands. Used in group dance and folk ensembles in Gujarat and neighbouring regions.

TASA:

Membranophone
ORISSA

Skin covered shallow clay vessel. While playing, it is suspended from the neck or placed on the ground. Beaten with two sticks. Used in folk and traditional music and 'Paik' dances of Orissa.

TASE:

Membranophone
KARNATAKA

Shallow bronze bowl, with face covered with parchment, slung from the neck and played with two thin wooden sticks with cloth wrapped around them. Used in folk ensembles, processions and auspicious ceremonies for rhythmic accompaniment.

TASHA:

Membranophone
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A shallow clay vessel. The wide opening in covered with skin, tightened by leather tapes, through a hoop underneath. While playing, suspended from the neck, beaten with two sticks. Used in folk and traditional music and dance. Sequences of Jammu and Kashmir.

TASHA:

Membranophone
NORTH INDIA

A shallow metallic bowl with a parched face. Used as a secondary drum in ensembles paired with a larger drum. The pair, jointly called Naqqara, forms a vital part of Naubat.

TAUS:

Chordophone
NORTH INDIA

A peacock shaped bowed instrument, made of rose wood. Wooden resonator and shaft made separately and later joined together. One bridge, over which four main playing strings pass and pass through; twenty five sympathetic strings nineteen metallic frets. Played with a bow made of horse hair, by right hand, while the left hand fingers stop the strings on frets. Used by classical musicians of Northern India. Also used in Gurubani.

TEEHKI: Idiophone

MADHYA PRADESH

Three pieces of wood one long plate and two round small pieces strung together in a 'U'



Taus, North India



Tase, Karnataka

shaped iron ring. Struck face to face in continuous succession, by the hand's up and down rhythmic movement. A tribal instrument.

TENKAYA BURRA:

Chordophone

ANDHRA PRADESH

Skin covered halved coconut shell resonator. A long round bamboo inserted into the shell. Two steel strings: A small wooden bridge and secondary bridge (Upper nut). Played with a bow. Used by mendicants, and folk singers of Andhra Pradesh.

THALI:

Idiophone

GUJARAT

A thin circular plate of bell metal with raised edges. Suspended in one hand by attached cord and struck with a wooden stick. Used in folk and traditional music.

THANTHI PANAI:

Chordophone

TAMILNADU

A pitcher of baked clay with skin covered opening. A steel string passed through the centre of the skin and taken out through the hole at the bottom and tied to a peg on a bird shaped wooden peg holder. Placed on the lap, the head is struck by left hand while right hand fingers pluck the string. A composite instrument. Used by hill tribes and 'Mallas' of Tamilnadu.

THANTHONA:

Chordophone

TAMILNADU

A lathe finished wooden stick is attached with a wooden resonator with skin covered base. Two steel strings tied to two parallel pegs, plucked simultaneously by index finger. Used by folk and traditional singers for drone and rhythmic accompaniment.

THAPPU: Membranophone

KERALA

A circular iron frame drum. One side covered with skin and braced by jute cord through a hoop. Painted with green, yellow paint. While playing, the instrument is suspended from the neck and beaten by sticks. Used during festivals and religious ceremonies in Kerala.

THAVIL: Membranophone

KERALA

A large barrel-shaped bifacial drum made of jack wood, both openings covered by layered skin and tied over the rim with the help of bamboo hoops and braces. Played by hand and stick. The left face of the drum is loaded with paste from inside. Used in folk and traditional music particularly in the instrumental ensemble called 'Periya Melam', in the accompaniment to Nagaswaram, a double reed wind instrument.

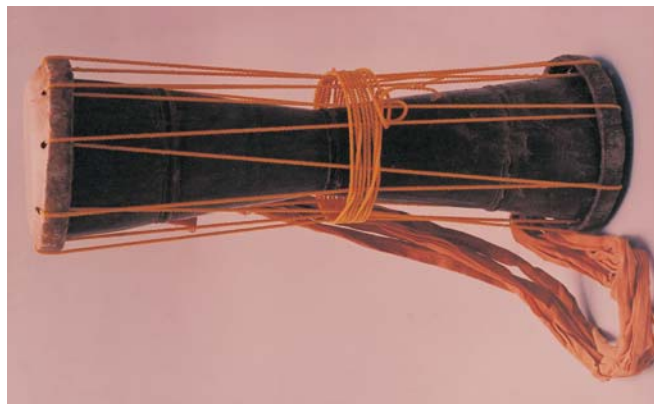
THIMILA: Membranophone

KERALA

An hour glass shaped wooden shell covered with skin.



Thappu, Kerala



Thimila, Kerala

Suspended from the waist. Upper side beaten by both hands. One of the Panchavadyam instruments.

THISKI:

Idiophone

MADHYA PRADESH

Two wooden bars, attached with 'U' shaped thick wire diagonally. While playing it is held by the wire and moved in an up and down rhythmic action. The two wooden bars clapped together. A clapper used by south eastern tribes of Madhya Pradesh.

THUN CHEN: Aerophone

LADDAKH

A long brass trumpet, with wide bell shaped opening. Decorated with ornamental rings at intervals. A small disc shaped mouth rest with blowing hole. Used by 'Lamas'. Usually played in pair.

TIKARA:

Membranophone

ORISSA

Two medium sized roundish earthen bowls, covered with hide, put in such a manner that the covers are much higher than the opening. Left unit has a black paste loaded from inside. While playing the instrument is placed on the ground and beaten with two wooden sticks. Used in folk and traditional music of Orissa.

TIMKI: Membranophone

MADHYA PRADESH

Two medium sized baked earthen vessels. Parchment

stretched over the opening, directly laced through a hoop at the bottom. Played with two sticks. Used in tribal dance and music.

TIPPANI:

Idiophone

GUJARAT

A pair of bamboo sticks, flat wooden blocks attached at the bottom. Used in 'Tippani' dance by tapping them on the floor to the rhythmic beat of dance.

TIRHIO:

Aerophone

BIHAR

A thick walled cylindrical tube with one end closed by natural bamboo knot. Six finger holes and a blowing hole. Used by Santhal tribes, also used by shepherds.

TIRIHO:

Aerophone

BIHAR

A bamboo tube with one end open and other closed by node. One blowing and six finger holes. Held transverse and blown through the hole. Used by shepherds and also by 'Santhal' tribes of Bihar and neighbouring regions.

TIRUCHINNAM:

Aerophone

TAMILNADU

A pair of thin brass trumpets with funnel shaped openings and integrated mouth piece. Used in temple festivities and on the occasion of holi. Also in traditional music.



Thiski, Madhya Pradesh



Thun Chen, Laddakh



Tuila, Orissa



Tumbi, Punjab

TOK-DU-TRENG:

Chordophone

TRIPURA

A drone cum rhythmic accompaniment. A struck instrument made of bamboo. A coconut with slashed off mouth, loosely attached to the lower end. Two strings pierced through the coconut stretched parallel and finally tied to the upper end by the pegs. Struck by a long piece of thick wood. A tribal instrument of West Tripura.

TOKKA: Idiophone

ASSAM

A bamboo is cut in a manner keeping knots at both the ends. One side is split into half keeping the other end intact. Thus a spring like action at the split arms is initiated. When played both the arms of the bamboo are struck together. Essentially a rhythm instrument.

TOOTI: Aerophone

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Cylindrical wooden tube and integrated wooden bell covered with metal strip conical bore. Seven finger holes. Two additional holes. Palm leaf made double beating reed. Blown through the reed. Used in folk theatre and on religious and ceremonial occasions.

TOYILA: Chordophone

ANDHRA PRADESH

A drone instrument with medium sized gourd covered with skin and attached with a bamboo. A single steel string,

tied to a peg at upper end, rhythmically plucked with bare index finger. A group of four or five jingle bells also tied with bamboo. Used by 'Jhadia Payars' community of Andhra Pradesh for accompaniment.

TUILA: Chordophone

ORISSA

A half sliced gourd resonator tied loosely with a bamboo stick. A cotton cord (string) attached to one end of the stick and tied through the other end. While playing, the gourd is placed against the chest and the string is plucked by right hand. A rare instrument used by 'Bhumija' community of Orissa for vocal accompaniment.

TUMBI: Chordophone

PUNJAB

A small instrument resembling an 'Ektara'. A tiny resonator covered with parchment. About two feet long wooden stick is pierced in to the resonator. A single string is tied to the lower extended part of the stick at the base of the resonator and wound around the peg at the upper end of the stick. It is held with one hand and plucked by the same hands finger. Used in devotional music.

TUMKI: Membranophone

ORISSA

A clay bowl. Skin covered face tightened with the help of leather straps. Slung from the neck, beaten with wooden sticks. Used in 'Dalkhai' dance.

TUNGBANK:

Chordophone
SIKKIM

A plucked instrument. The long finger board and the deep round resonator made of a single piece of soft wood. Resonator is covered with parchment. Three strings, tied to a hook on one end and connected to the pegs on another end. Played with wooden plectrum. Used as an accompaniment to music and dance of Sikkim.

TUNG DARBONG:

Membranophone
SIKKIM

A small bifacial cylindrical shaped drum, made of locally available soft wood. Both faces are covered with goat skin and laced with leather strips. Slung with the neck and played by both hands. Used in tantrik rituals of Sikkim.

TUNTUNE:

Chordophone
MAHARASHTRA

Cylindrical metal resonator with an open top and base covered with skin attached to the lower end of a bamboo shaft. Only one steel string which passes through the skin and tied to the peg and the upper end of the bamboo shaft. Held in one hand and plucked by index finger. Used by mendicants and village bards.

TURHI: Aerophone

ORISSA

Three separate tubular parts of brass inserted into each other. Mouthpiece at extreme end,

held in both hands and blown. Used in temple music, also in traditional dances.

TURHI: Aerophone

RAJASTHAN

A long trumpet of bronze, made in two parts and with a funnel shaped opening. An elongated mouthpiece. Used in temple services, processions etc.

UDUKAI: Membranophone

TAMILNADU

An hour glass shaped wooden drum with hooped membrane covers. A cotton tape is wound around the middle portion. Held in left hand and beaten by other. Used in 'Villuppattu' and 'Naiyandi Melam' performances.

UDUKKAI:

Membranophone
TAMILNADU

An hour glass shaped drum of bronze with hooped membrane covers. An additional cord wound around the waist. Held in left hand and beaten by right hand. Used in 'Villuppattu' and 'Naiyandi Melam' performances.

VEENA: Chordophone

SOUTH INDIA

A principal plucked instrument of carnatic music of lute category. Made of Jackwood. Deep and round resonator, flat faced finger board scooped out from the same log of wood and called 'Ek Dandi Veena'. The decorative peg box is carved in the shape of snake called 'Vyal'. Four main metal



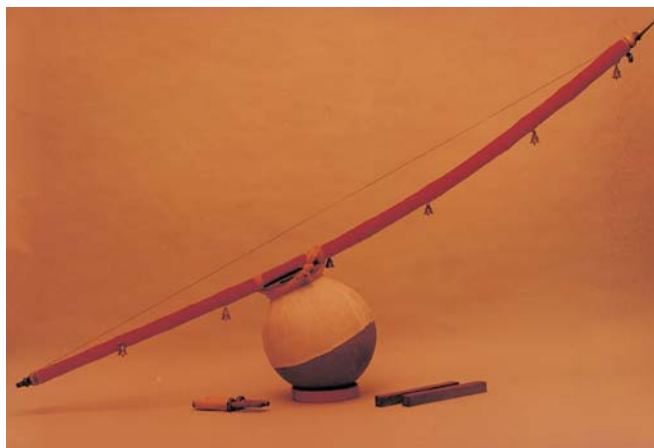
Veena, South India



Vichitra Veena, North India



Yakh, South India



Villu, Andhra Pradesh



Vikotti Yazh, Tamilnadu

strings and three drone strings. Two bridges – one main and one secondary. Twenty four metal frets, fitted on the finger board by means of wax. A popular instrument of South Indian classical music.

VENU: Aerophone
GUJARAT

A colourfully painted, folk instrument, made of long bamboo tube. Has three segments; two flutes and one metal connector. Four finger holes and a fipple hole on each flute. Blown from the embouchure. Used by shepherds and cowherds of Gujarat.

VENU: Aerophone
GUJARAT

A pair of flipped flutes, connected with cylindrical metal connector. Four finger holes and a fipple hole on each flute. Both the flutes are blown simultaneously through a single blowing hole. Used by cowherds of Gujarat. Painted colourfully.

VICHITRA VEENA:
Chordophone
NORTH INDIA

A long wooden shaft rests on two huge resonators, which are made of gourd, of equal diameter and height. Five main, three drone and eleven sympathetic strings. Three bridges, one main, one secondary and a small bridge for sympathetic strings. Played with plectrums worn on the right hand fingers and stopped by glass or stone piece, held in

left hand. Used in North Indian classical style of music. Also called Batta Been.

VILKOTTI YAZH:
Chordophone
TAMILNADU

A replica of an old musical instrument. A crescent shaped hollow wooden body. Seven wooden pegs at the tail in which seven steel strings are tied. As seen in ancient sculptures perhaps, the instrument was strummed by fingers, probably for providing melodic support.

VILLU: Idiophone
KERALA

A bow shaped instrument made from the blade of coconut palm. A thin bamboo stick, acts as the vibrating string, held between the slits in the two ends. While playing held in left hand and struck by stick. Associated with 'Onam' festival. Used in folk and traditional music.

VILLU: Idiophone
ANDHRA PRADESH

A composite instrument of two parts; A huge bow made of wood with gut string attached to both ends and a pitcher made of baked clay. The bow is covered with a red cloth. Six small 'jingle bells' are tied with the cloth. The pitcher is covered with a white cloth and rests on a ring. While playing, the bow is kept on the open mouth of the pitcher, which acts as a resonator and struck by two heavy sticks made of wood. Occasionally struck by

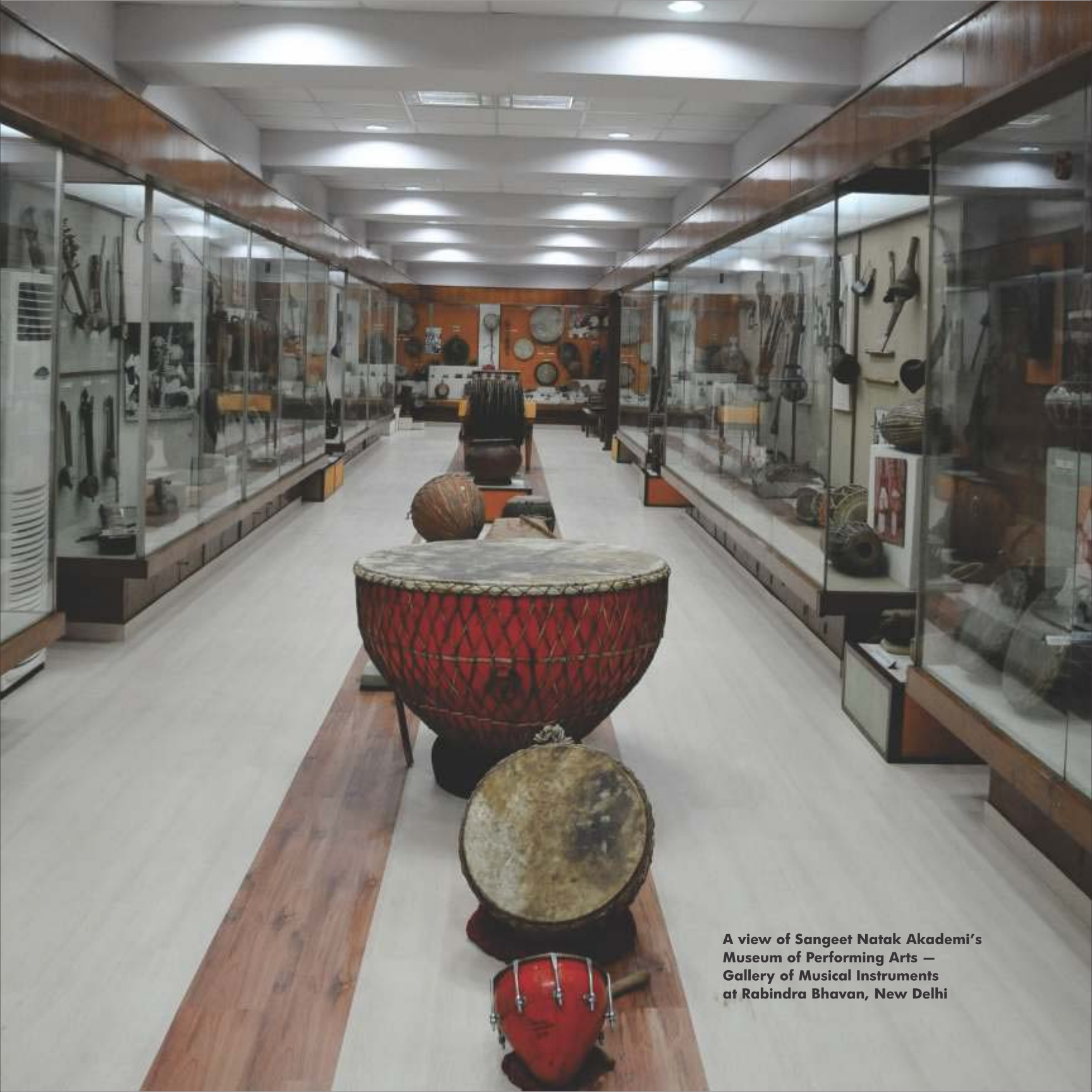
two light sticks fitted with two little metal discs for jingling sound. An instrument used in narrative forms. A similar instrument is used in Tamil Nadu, also called Villu. Also many other regional versions are available of this instrument with minor difference.

VINAKUNJU: Chordophone
TAMILNADU

Pear shaped resonator covered with skin, open from back. An elongated finger board. Only one string of fibre. Played with a bow. Used by 'Pulluvans' of Malabar.

YAZH: Chordophone
SOUTH INDIA

An arch-shaped harp. A replica of the instrument found in Amravati and Sanchi Sculptures. An arched arm is attached to a rectangular and hollow sound box. Forty eight strings are connected to individual pins on the underside of the sound box and tied to the pegs on the arch. Long wooden main bridge on the sound box and a diagonal secondary bridge at the upper end. Under the main strings, there are seven strings attached to the pegs and fixed to the supporting wooden frame. This instrument was to be placed in a vertical position on the lap and played with the fingers.



**A view of Sangeet Natak Akademi's
Museum of Performing Arts —
Gallery of Musical Instruments
at Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi**



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA
RABINDRA BHAVAN, FEROZE SHAH ROAD, NEW DELHI-110 001
Tel: 23387246, 23387247, 23387248, 23382495
Fax: 91-11-23382659
E-mail: mail@sangeetnatak.gov.in
Website: <http://sangeetnatak.gov.in>